FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 167 *28 August 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

CPSU Politburo Approves Results of Crimea Meetings	CC	1	1/A6
Trade Between CEMA Countries, Other States Grows	CC	3	1/A8

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Dunayev, Kosichev, Strelnikov]	A	1	1/A9
Nicaraguan Partisan Attack	A	2	1/A10
Latin American Stability	A	4	1/A12
Situation in Peru	A	5	1/A13
Ku Klux Klan Activities	A	6	1/A14
Carter's Preaching	A	8	1/B2
WFTU Statement Proclaims Solidarity With Vietnam	A	8	1/B2

UNITED STATES

Pentagon Budget Debate Not Aimed at Slowing Arms Race [Kozyakov]	B	1	1/B3
Increasing Arms Sales Abroad	B	2	1/B4
U.S.-Soviet Clash Part of China's Hegemonist Strategy [Kozyakov]	B	2	1/B4
Brezhnev Hits U.S. Pressure at Meeting With A. Hammer	B	3	1/B5
A. Hammer Remarks [Denis]	B	4	1/B6
Kansas Accident Involves Titan-2 Missile	B	4	1/B6

CHINA

TASS Observer Criticizes Violation of Rights in PRC	C	1	1/B7
Glebov Denounces PRC Stand Against Vietnam	C	2	1/B8
Soviet Peace Committee Issues Declaration to PRC, SRV	C	3	1/B9
TASS Scores PRC's 'Pseudoscientific Arguments'	C	4	1/B10
Teng Hsiao-ping Gains Strength During Hua's Absence	C	5	1/B11
Peking Accused of Betraying Principles on Taiwan	C	6	1/B12

EAST EUROPE

Boris Rachkov Views Resource-Saving in Romania [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 34]	D	1	1/B13
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Holds Talks With Greek CP Official	D	3	1/C1
Zhivkov, Papazov Receive Kirillin, Soviet Ambassador	D	4	1/C2
Defense Minister Ustinov Receives GDR Counterpart	D	4	1/C2

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

EEC's Plans Work Against Developing States E 1 1/C3
[PRAVDA]
TASS Reports Election of New Roman Catholic Pope E 1 1/C3
British Workers Refuse To Produce Tanks for Export E 1 1/C3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Reports Arab, U.S. Press Comment on Camp David F 1 1/C4
Arab Press Reaction F 1 1/C4
U.S. Press Reaction F 1 1/C4
Moscow Reviews Disturbances, Developments in Iran F 2 1/C5
Reasons for Disturbances F 2 1/C5
Further Commentary F 3 1/C6
New Prime Minister F 4 1/C7
Further Developments F 4 1/C7
Moscow Criticizes IMF Conditions for Loan to Egypt F 5 1/C8
Egypt Welcomes Western Companies Boycotted by Arabs F 6 1/C9
[Dudarev]
TASS: Reactionary Forces in Lebanon Provoke New Clashes F 6 1/C9
Fatah Stresses Need for Soviet Participation in Settlement F 6 1/C9

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Greek Naval, Air Exercises Planned for September G 1 1/C10
AKEL Leader Condemns Plans to Partition Cyprus G 1 1/C10
Markushev Reviews Development of Trade With Turkey G 1 1/C10

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Denunciation of South African Raid Against Zambia Cited H 1 1/C11
African Communist, Workers Parties Issue Statement H 1 1/C11
Cuba, Mozambique Sign Educational Cooperation Agreement H 2 1/C12

SOUTH ASIA

Barkauskas Notes Indian Comment on Ties With USSR J 1 1/C13
[IZVESTIYA 22 Aug]

INDOCHINA

TASS Cites VNA Report on Chinese Attack on Vietnamese L 1 1/C14
Leningrad's Romanov Receives Ho Chi Minh City Delegation L 1 1/C14
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Aug]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Aforin Scores Signing of Japan-PRC Treaty M 1 1/D1
TASS Notes Increase in Japan Defense Agency Budget M 2 1/D2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

L'UNITA: Tatars Petition Brezhnev To Return to Crimea [24 Aug] R 1 1/D3
L'UNITA: Dissident Serebrov Freed From Prison Camp [22 Aug] R 1 1/D3
Kapitonov Addresses to Moscow Conference on Media Tasks [PRAVDA 22 Aug] R 1 1/D3
Kirilenko, Others Attend Miners Day Session in Moscow R 2 1/D4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Leningrad Aktiv Discusses Saving Material, Energy, Labor [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Aug] S 1 1/D5
Gosplan Official Stresses Importance of West Siberian Oil [Belorusov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 34] S 1 1/D5
Measures To Correct Tomsk Chemical Plant Shortcomings [PRAVDA 22 Aug] S 2 1/D6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radios Report Agricultural Progress for 25-27 August T 1 1/D7
'Difficult' Harvesting Conditions in Certain Areas Noted T 2 1/D8
Kunayev Addresses Kustanay Aktiv Meeting on Harvest T 2 1/D8

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Complete 10 Weeks Onboard Salyut Complex U 1 1/D9
Soyuz-31 Launched, Docks With Salyut Complex U 1 1/D9
Soyuz-31 'International Crew' U 1 1/D9
Soviet Cosmonaut Bykovskiy Biography U 2 1/D10
GDR Cosmonaut Jaehn Biography U 2 1/D10
Bykovskiy Statement U 2 1/D10
Jaehn Statement U 3 1/D11
Defense Minister Hoffmann Arrives [Zheleznov] U 3 1/D11
Soyuz-31 Completes Nine Orbits U 4 1/D12
Preparations for Docking U 5 1/D13
Soyuz-31 Docks With Salyut U 5 1/D13
Report to Brezhnev, Honecker U 6 1/D14
Brezhnev, Honecker Send Congratulations U 6 1/D14
Cosmonauts Thank Brezhnev, Honecker U 7 1/E1
Earthquake in Georgia Causes No Serious Damage U 7 1/E1

PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-167

FBIS-SOV-78-167
Monday
28 August 1978
Vol III No 167

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

58

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

CPSU POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF CRIMEA MEETINGS

LD261854Y Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Apparent text of document of CPSU Central Committee Politburo on Brezhnev's meetings with socialist leaders in the Crimea]

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--The Politbureau of the CPSU CC has examined the results of the friendly meetings held in the Crimea in July-August 1978 of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Breshnev with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, President Gustav Husak of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC Edward Gierek, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The Politbureau of the CPSU CC fully approves of the work done by Leonid Brezhnev and considers the talks held to be of great significance for a further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation of the CPSU and the Soviet state with the communist parties and peoples of the countries of the socialist community.

The meetings in the Crimea convincingly show that the implementation of the creative plans outlined by the congresses of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries is accompanied with a broadening of the ties of the socialist states in all the most important fields of public life--politics, economics and ideology. The understandings reached in the Crimea give a fresh impetus to coordination of actions for the closest and more remote prospect. They will contribute in particular to outlining and implementing the future five-year plans of the countries of the socialist community under the badge of further, increasingly deeper cooperation and specialisation of production in the interests of most effective development of the economy of each of these countries and a further strengthening of the world system of socialism as a whole.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC highly evaluates the fact that in the course of the Crimean meetings, a deep analysis was made of the present-day international situation, and, in the light of this analysis, a conclusion was drawn on the necessity of further active efforts by the socialist states and their cooperation in the interests of strengthening and deepening detente as the leading trend in international life.

Recent developments, above all, the decision of the NATO session in Washington on a further arms build up on a large scale and then the approval by the U.S. Congress of an all-time biggest military budget has most clearly shown the real aims of those, who started a noisy campaign in the West over the non-existent "military threat" from the socialist countries. Their point is to put up a sort of propaganda smokescreen to cover up imperialist policy running counter to the aspirations of the peoples demanding a lasting peace and an end to the arms race. But this comouflage will not deceive anybody.

III.

The relations between states with different social systems are also adversely affected by the systematic attempts by the USA and some other NATO member countries to interfere in internal affairs of the socialist states under the cover of hypocritical campaigns on alleged "violations of human rights" in the socialist countries. Such attempts are a crude violation of the generally accepted standards of international law, a violation of the letter and spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC stresses the serious threat constituted to the cause of peace and socialism by the actions of the present leaders of China. In pursuing its great power, hegemonic line, Peking openly places stake on building up international tensions, is using all means in order to undermine the positions of the socialist community, of the revolutionary liberation forces of the present.

Striving to get access to NATO's military arsenals, the Chinese rulers are advertising in every way their animosity to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and are advocating an unbridled arms race. This policy is the more dangerous that it meets with support from the most reactionary forces of the imperialist states.

The Chinese leadership does not stop already today at direct expansionist actions. An evidence of this is China's crude chauvinistic pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, its provocative role in Kampuchea's military provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Peking's claims on the territories of neighbour states.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC reaffirms the indestructible solidarity of our party, the Soviet state and all Soviet people with the heroic Vietnamese people firmly upholding the inviolability of its territory, independence and the right to carry out socialist construction in its country without hindrances, threats and pressure from the outside.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC declares that in the present complicated international situation, the Soviet Union guided by the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, intends together with its friends and allies to work persistently for deepening the process of detente, broadening peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation among states, above all, for ending the arms race and for passing over to disarmament.

Major issues in connection with ending the arms race already are a subject of talks. It is important that the work done at them should not be reduced to a nought, but be crowned with weighty results. This concerns, in particular, Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the Vienna talks on force and arms cuts in central Europe.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC considers that under the present conditions it is urgently necessary to counter with firm determination any steps that could undermine the process of detente, to reverse the international development back to the cold war times. Now more than ever before, it is necessary to adhere strictly to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect the right of all peoples to freedom and independence, to increase efforts for the development of their peaceful cooperation, whose opportunities are clearly outlined in the Final Act of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the resolutions of the organisation of United Nations and in other international documents.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC expresses gratification with the fact that in the cause of the meetings in the Crimea was reaffirmed the importance of a further development of cooperation of the fraternal countries on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, coordination of their actions in the interests of confident progress of the cause of peace and social progress. The meetings in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the brother parties and states marks an important step in a further strengthening of the socialist community, deepening of all-round cooperations of the brother parties, the countries and peoples in the construction of socialism and communism, create favourable conditions for preparing new steps in the development of this cooperation.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC has passed a number of decisions on concrete questions of implementation of bilateral agreements reached at the friendly meetings in the Crimea.

TRADE BETWEEN CEMA COUNTRIES, OTHER STATES GROWS

LD280952Y Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

["CMEA's External Economic Ties Growing--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August, 28, TASS--The trade done by the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with other states, other than CMEA members, increased in 1977 more than 17 times over as compared with 1950. Specifically their trade with the developing countries increased 32 times and with industrialized capitalist states--16 times. This was learned by a TASS correspondent at the CMEA Secretariat.

The CMEA rules provide for the development of commercial, economic, scientific and technical ties between its members and other states, irrespective of the latter's social and political systems, on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and respect for sovereignty. One example of such fruitful ties is the CMEA's cooperation with the Republic of Finland under the agreement concluded in May, 1973. The 32nd CMEA session held recently, reaffirmed the willingness of its member countries to take an active part in the international division of labor in accordance with their invariable peaceable foreign policy and in the spirit of the principles and accords recorded in the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and to contribute actively toward establishing equitable and mutually beneficial international economic relations.

An important contribution to the materialization of detente in the European Continent could be the conclusion of a framework agreement specifying the main areas and forms of commercial, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the CMEA and the CMEA member countries, on the one hand and the EEC and the EEC member countries, on the other. Expressing the general opinion of the delegations of the CMEA countries, the session pointed to the advisability of continuing talks between the countries with a view to drafting an agreement. The conclusion of such agreement would be an important factor for establishing official relations between the CMEA and the EEC, and between each of the two organizations with the member-countries of the other organization. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the CMEA member-countries are prepared to look for mutually acceptable decisions in order to bring nearer the conclusion of such an agreement.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD271612Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" with Vladimir Dunayev, Leonard Kosichev and Boris Strelnikov]

[Text] [Dunayev] Good morning, comrades. A REUTER item I saw today consisted of just three lines: Workers at local British Leyland motor works are on strike. There follows a list of the works, including the radiator works in Llanelly. And that's all. Strikes in Britain are nothing unusual. But I can picture that quiet and picturesque little industrial town in Wales, and the works, where we just recently filmed a documentary. I know well many of the workers and the shop stewards themselves. I've been to their houses, and I'm also acquainted with the manager and the engineers' union organizer, Eric Murphy, who I know disapproves of the present action by the workers he represents. I can imagine the conflict caused by the new dismissal notices, and what a difficult decision it must have been for the several thousand workers to go on strike. After all, the British Leyland factories were recently threatened with bankruptcy, which could turn the Welsh town of Llanelly into a ghost town. There is already a huge line at the Labor Exchange--Cooks office as it is ironically called, because there's a Mr Cook in charge. When I read 2 days ago that the number of unemployed in Britain has increased in August by another 100,000, I recalled the faces. The face of (Paul Beachy), a father of 2 children, who has been sacked 9 times in the last 12 months; the faces of other former tinsmiths, builders, miners and motorworkers I talked with and whose dim, bewildered hopeless eyes I saw at Cook's. It's not enough just to explain, interpret and comment, as we say, on the event after it has occurred: the most difficult thing is to predict, to foresee it and sense its approach.

Most observers in Britain are convinced that the present Labour government will call an early parliamentary election in October--that this is the most suitable time for them to risk it. I shared the opinion, judging by the economic forecasts, the graph of oil output from the North Sea and the results of municipal elections. But after spending a week in that provincial industrial town, listening to the arguments in the miners' clubs, labor exchanges, on the shopfloor and in workers' families, I began to doubt whether the traditional Labour supporters in the industrial suburbs and settlements would now turn out to vote. The news of the strike at Llanelly, against the will of the trade union leadership, and the announcement that another 80,000 British school graduates cannot find work, convinced me that the voters will withdraw support from the government, and that, most likely, Prime Minister Callaghan will not, as had been predicted, announce parliamentary elections at the beginning of September. Or, if he does, he will probably lose his position.

Konstantin Simonov has correctly pointed out that other people's troubles never belong to them alone. Yet our alarm and distress are more acute when we imagine, and remember the people and places connected with grief. When I hear about the raids--which took place again the day before yesterday--by the barbarous punitive troops on the Namibian refugee camps, and the raids into Angola and Zambia, I see before me the faces of the refugees from northern Namibia, Ovamboland, who told me in detail at an Angolan settlement near the border with occupied Namibia about the indescribable atrocities of the punitive forces in their villages, which were burned. I think that these very people were the targets of Vorster's Sonderkommandos this week when they intruded into the territory of independent African states.

Their grief is ours--that is a line from a poem by Simonov on Vietnam, and the title of his film on Vietnam. In liberated Saigon, I saw happy people, heroic people, people of a legendary destiny. For decades they fought underground, came through the Poulo Condore, the tiger-cages, the downpour of U.S. bombs--napalm bombs, cluster bombs, needle bombs, laser-guided bombs. At long last, peace came to Vietnam. Children could be reunited with their mothers, wives with their husbands. They cleared the mines from the fields. They plowed the disused land flattened by tanks and covered with barbedwire, and gathered the first rice harvest. I imagine how these people, who have become my friends--the metal-worker (Nguyen Pham Dat), the nurse (Nguyen Thit Ha), the journalist (Le Qui) the public figure (Zung)--how they all reacted to the new military alarms in the south, the new casualties, the children burned by bombs and the necessity of once again replacing the plow with the sword. Several generations of Vietnamese have not known peace. A dastardly stab in the back--attempts to stop a people in the middle of construction and restoration; the blow struck by Peking; the military provocations of Kampuchea, incited by China; Peking's ultimatums. This sense of personal involvement helps not only us, the eyewitnesses, but our listeners, too, to bring events closer to home that are happening far away, to sense more strongly our participation and feel ourselves part of the events.

Nicaraguan Partisan Attack

Leonard Anatoliyevich was in Chile during the Pinochet putsch. From meetings in Latin America and here in Moscow he knows many of the political figures and ordinary people personally. Dramatic events have taken place in Latin America this week--please tell us about them.

[Kosichev] You are referring to the bold attack by partisans of the Nicaragua National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Indeed, in broad daylight, right in the middle of Managua--the capital of that small Central American state--they seized and held the National Palace for more than 36 hours. The operation was carried out with lightening speed. Partisans dressed in the uniform of Somoza guards disarmed the sentries and occupied the building in 2.5 minutes. And--just imagine it--a session of the puppet parliament was being held in the palace at the time. The cousin of the dictator Somoza, many senior government officials and the minister of internal affairs were present. With this sensational act, the partisans were trying to obtain the release of political prisoners in Nicaragua and draw the attention of the world public to the crimes of the director, Anastasio Somoza.

As you know, the partisans immediately informed Somoza of their terms for leaving the palace. The first demand was that all prisoners of the bloody regime be set free at once and allowed to fly out of the country with the Sandinist FSLN detachment. The frightened dictator agreed to meet this demand through the mediation of church dignitaries. He also agreed to the broadcasting, over the national radio and television network, of a partisan proclamation calling on the population to intensify the struggle against the dictatorship.

[Dunayev] Leonard Anatoliyevich, perhaps you would just explain, before we continue our account of these events, who the partisans are, who was Sandino and why this detachment bears his name?

[Kosichev] The militant operation by the Nicaraguan partisans has been interpreted in various ways by the Western news media. In one Voice of America broadcast, what happened in Nicaragua was reported as a terrorist act--nothing more. Of course, there are those who would like to label the FSLN as terrorists.

The truth, however, is that the FSLN partisans represent a political movement produced by the situation in the country. They are just one of the most determined detachments of a wide antidictator opposition in Nicaragua. The partisans have been waging an armed struggle against the antipeople regime for several years, under a banner emblazoned with the name of the national hero, Cesar Sandino. At the end of the twenties, this general led the partisan war against the U.S. occupation forces in Nicaragua, with the slogan: The sovereignty of the people must be defended, not argued about. In 1934, the commander of the Nicaraguan National Guard, Anastasio Somoza senior, who had taken that post with the support of the United States, organized the treacherous murder of Sandino. A hereditary dictatorship of the Somoza family was set up, just like in a medieval kingdom. The present ruler of Nicaragua is the third scion of the odious dynasty. It is also well known that he is priming his son to take over, paternally naming him Somoza the Fourth.

[Dunayev] So the dynasty has ruled Nicaragua for more than 4 decades.

[Kosichev] Yes, for more than 40 years. In that time, the country has been turned into a kind of family estate. At a session of the Interparliamentary Union in Mexico 2 years ago, I heard a speech by the opposition Nicaraguan politician (Umberto Carero Zapata) who cited shattering facts about the fortune amassed by the Somoza clan. It seems that there is no branch of industry in Nicaragua that is not dominated by Somoza capital. As for the personal land holdings of the ruling family, they include more than half of the country's cultivated agricultural area. At the same time, Somoza is waging a veritable war against the peasants who are struggling to own a patch of land, especially in northern Nicaragua. He does not hesitate to use air bombing and napalm.

In many villages, after the attacks by the cutthroats of the National Guard, entire peasant families, including young children, disappeared. Some small settlements in the mountain areas were totally obliterated. They are a sort of Latin American Song My, which, unlike the South Vietnamese village destroyed by the U.S. interventionists, are thus far little known to the world.

[Dunayev] Nevertheless, U.S. President Carter congratulated Somoza not so long ago on some improvement in the area of human rights in Nicaragua. What did he have in mind, and what is the state of affairs?

[Strelnikov] There was even laughter in the U.S. Congress when they heard about this greeting.

[Dunayev] This provokes tears, not laughter in Latin America.

[Kosichev] Especially since the dictatorship in Nicaragua is maintained precisely by this support. The commander of the partisans who seized the palace--Comander Zero--stated that this is hampering the Nicaraguan people's struggle for democracy. The 42-year old commander told journalists on arrival in Panama that he left the university 20 years ago to devote himself entirely to the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship.

[Dunayev] Who are the members of the Sandinist detachments? They are young students, young workers. The agencies are now reporting interesting details; when they were travelling on the bus to the Managua airport, they were welcomed by the people. Despite the fearful atmosphere in the country, people were risking a lot but they welcomed them. Obviously this expresses the people's feelings and their desire to get rid of this 40-year old fearful dictatorship of the Somoza dynasty. Therefore, these people who have adopted Sandino's name have become national heroes, like him.

[Kosichev] You know, the FSLN and its soldiers won great sympathy among the Nicaraguan population. Talking about the participants in this partisan movement, in both social origin and age range it is very varied. A priest from Nicaragua, Ernesto Cardenal, was recently in Moscow. He is a famous poet in Latin America, and he is a member of the FSLN leadership. The front includes representatives of leftwing forces, representatives of former liberal circles and even some formerly conservative young people. On the whole, the front is a very big strong group which has a single goal: the struggle to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship.

[Dunayev] Leonard Anatoliyevich, immediately after the partisans and the freed political prisoners flew to Panama from Managua in two planes, the opposition forces in Nicaragua called on the people, the working people, to declare a general strike starting Friday, with the aim of overthrowing the hated dictatorship of the Somoza family.

[Kosichev] You know, Somoza has still not recovered from the first national strike, unprecedented in Nicaragua, which took place at the beginning of the year. Now, even when speaking to his supporters, the platform is enclosed with bullet-proof glass. I think this is an indication of his situation. The strike at the beginning of the year shook the Somoza regime to its foundations. Now the second offensive against the Somoza dictatorship is starting, I think its consequences will be even more significant than the first. But I would like to say that of course this crisis has not been provoked by the FSLN itself, or by this brave deed or the other bold fighting acts that they have performed in the past. They simply were able to further agravate the situation to expose both to the broad masses of Nicaragua and of Latin America, the real essence of Somoza's dictatorship.

[Dunayev] This was the fuse, but the social explosive already existed. Somoza himself was concerned about it.

[Kosichev] Yes, the point is that a broad opposition alliance had been created, including not only representatives of the left and progressive forces, but also moderate parties.

[Dunayev] Leonard Anatoliyevich, I would like to return to why the United States is so concerned about supporting the dictatorial regime in Nicaragua. You were talking about this.

[Kosichev] Yes, of course, the causes are not just the interests of the U.S. monopolies, which have a fair amount of capital investment in Nicaragua. The Somoza regime is the Pentagon's main support in the so-called Central American Defense Council. In addition to Nicaragua, this aggressive organization includes the dictatorships of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. The spearhead of this military alliance is aimed at socialist Cuba and the liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean basin.

Latin American Stability

[Dunayev] Still talking about Latin America, I would like to recall that this area has long been sadly known as a continent of continuous military coups. However, recently things have been quiet. Only in Honduras has this quiet been broken recently by a coup that did not attract much attention because one rightwing group replaced another right-wing group. At the same time, the military governments of Ecuador and Peru, for example, now want to transfer power constitutionally to civilian figures. This raises the following question: Will Latin America cease to be noted for its military coups, or will it remain as it is?

[Kosichev] I would answer the question in this way. The conditions that cause military coups in Latin America still exist. This is primarily the backward socioeconomic structure, dominated by the landed oligarchy, who are traditionally linked with the most reactionary elements of the army, and who seek in them a counterbalance to any agrarian reforms in favor of the peasantry. What is more, the U.S. monopolies that dominate the Latin American economy have close ties with extreme rightwing military circles and are striving, with their help, to prevent their interests from being damaged.

[Dunayev] Many of these military men were trained in the Panama Canal Zone and in other places.

[Kosichev] But at the same time, one must also bear in mind the changes that have taken place in Latin American armies, in the attitudes and views of the officers, under the influence of the difficult socioeconomic problems of their countries.

For example, there is the widely known patriotic policy of the government of General Omar Torrijos, aimed at strengthening the republic's independence. This year Panama succeeded in achieving U.S. recognition of its sovereign rights over the Panama Canal.

Situation in Peru

Important events are also taking place in Peru, where the Revolutionary Armed Forces Government, after 10 years' rule, held elections to the Constituent Assembly that is to draft a new constitution for the ancient country of the Incas. In 1980 a parliament and president are to be elected. The Constituent Assembly is now meeting in Lima. Reactionary, proimperialist circles, through the rightwing parties, are using all types of pressure on the assembly to reverse the progressive changes in the country and to completely restore their positions. However, the Armed Forces Government has stated unequivocally that the new constitution should embody the basic social reforms they have implemented over the past 10 years, such as the agrarian reform, which put an end to the latifundia, and the nationalization of a number of important industrial areas. Also, the constitution is to include an article guaranteeing the irreversible nature of these transformations. Of course this complicated and, at times contradictory, process of transformations in Peru is still experiencing fluctuations, successes and defeats.

[Dunayev] There is a miners' strike in the mining provinces of Peru. A state of emergency has been declared in these areas. What is the reason for this?

[Kosichev] I can speak only briefly about this because the topic deserves a broader examination to explain it properly.

Peru's present economic situation is certainly not easy. This is not due only to international factors, such as the counteroffensive by the oligarchic forces in the economy against these transformations. International factors are also very important; for example, Peru's difficult resistance to pressure from the International Monetary Fund. That is one thing. Second, the country has suffered big currency losses from international sales of iron ore, copper and other metals mined in exactly the areas affected by the strike. In this way the Peruvian miners, one can say, have felt the effects themselves of what is called the price scissors; that is the constant gap in prices for raw materials being sold by developing countries and the equipment and machinery being bought by them in the West.

[Dunayev] And what alternatives are available to the Government of Peru?

[Kosichev] The miners, of course, are raising justified demands for wage increases, improvements in working conditions and no dismissals. The government is dealing seriously with the miners' demands and is striving to find a reasonable solution, that would satisfy the country's general interests and the interests of the striking workers. The main concern of the leadership of the republic is not to allow the strike to be used by antigovernment elements to damage the process of the socioeconomic transformation in the country. It seems that the successful solution of the difficult economic problems of Peru will depend on the ability of the progressive forces to successfully withstand the onslaught of both internal and international reaction.

[Dunayev] Talks are now being held between the leaders of the strikers and government leaders?

[Kosichev] Yes, including a meeting between Francisco Morales Bermudez, president of the country, and the leaders of the strikers. It seems that a solution satisfactory to both sides will be found.

Ku Klux Klan Activities

[Dunayev] Thank you, Leonard Anatoliyevich. At the rostrum of the World Conference to Combat Against Racism and Racial Discrimination in Geneva there was much said about the vileness of apartheid in southern Africa and about the abominations of racial persecutions on the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. But what about the racial situation in the United States? Has the evil memory of the Ku Klux Klan, for example, disappeared into the past?

[Strelnikov] I have here a recent issue of the U.S. bourgeois magazine NEWSWEEK. In the news section, a note entitled "Ku Klux Klan Members" draws one's attention. This is how it starts: The Ku Klux Klan continues to be up to its neck with activities. This is how the note ends: They continue to be responsible for many acts of violence throughout the country. They continue to deprive others of their constitutional and human rights.

Remember that the Ku Klux Klan is a racist, terrorist organization, whose activity was previously aimed against the black population in the United States, and against Jews and Catholics. But in recent years, its activity has been aimed against all progressive Americans in general. Not so long ago Robert Shelton, imperial wizard of the United Klans of America, admitted: We work in close cooperation with other anticommunist groups. That is his credo.

I visited the South and saw how frightened the people were of the Ku Klux Klan. I was in Tuscaloosa where this imperial wizard, Robert Shelton, lives. I was accompanied by a U.S. journalist I know from nearby Birmingham. When it got dark we went with some of his friends to the place where a recent meeting of the Ku Klux Klan had been held. It had taken place literally the day before. I was simply too late for it.

[Dunayev] This Birmingham is in Alabama, not England.

[Strelnikov] That is correct, Alabama. Well, we went to the site of the recent meeting. We went in the evening, because my friends would not make such a trip during the day. Why not? The KBI might notice, one of my friends said. The investigation would not take long and then bang, bang--he expressively snapped his fingers as if pulling a trigger. I asked what the KBI was. I know the FBI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. secret police, but what is the KBI. It turned out that the KBI is the Ku Klux Klan Bureau of Investigation. It is the eyes and ears of the Klan, its punitive units.

They explained that in the southern states the KBI was immeasurably stronger than the FBI. This conversation took place as we drove. We passed dark apricot orchards and stopped at a large clearing. With our feet sticking in the mud--it had rained the day before--we walked around a wooden cross that had been burned by the Ku Klux Klan. At its foot I came across a bag filled with straw. By the light of a cigarette lighter I saw that something like a human face had been drawn on the bag, and underneath in faded letters--Martin Luther King. One of my friends showed me three holes in the bag. Bullet holes, he explained in a whisper. Another of our friends, a local Negro, constantly begged us in a whisper: Put out that lighter. Please do not light it again, and let us get away from here as quickly as possible. As if on purpose, something cracked deep in the orchard. My friend pushed me, literally by force, into the car. I felt him shivering. He started the engine but did not turn on the headlights, and we drove in the dark. Apparently my friends were afraid of being shot at from the bushes. Perhaps you would like to sit on the floor, the driver said to me in a whisper when we passed the orchards.

We did not say another word until we reached the city. Amazingly, even on the brightly lit streets of the city my friends were afraid of the KBI. We walked to the hotel where I was staying, at some distance from each other, making it appear that we did not know each other. When we finally assembled in my room, my journalist friend said with embarrasment: You never know what might happen. The KBI has eyes and ears everywhere. He told me that in the American South many policemen and sheriffs are members of the Klan. To communicate with each other, they use a special language of conspiracy, which resembles bird language. Here are some examples: (Ayek), a Klan member asks an unfamiliar policeman. This means, are you a friend. (Akeya) the policeman replies. This means, you can rely on me. (Kiva) says the Klan member. This means, I need your help. That is what I wrote down immediately in my notebook.

I asked what help the police and sheriff could give the Klan members. My friend replied: Well, if you feel you are being pursued by the KBI you naturally go to the police. But the policemen or sheriff might turn out to be the last people you ever talk to. A month later they will drag your body out of a swamp or discover it in the woods. There are many variations. In the morning, you might start up your car engine and be blown to pieces. It has been noted that the KBI prefers dynamite. It does not leave any clues, no fingerprints, and so on.

This is what he said about himself and the KBI. Once I was at a Ku Klux Klan meeting. As usual they burned a cross. I do not know how this happened, but the robes of one of the Klan members caught fire. Apparently he was too close to the cross, a spark fell and it caught fire. He threw off his robes and what a surprise. Under the Klan robes was a sheriff. I managed to photograph his face. But the Klan members seized me, took the camera, exposed the film and gave me a few punches.

I thought that was the end of the matter. But one night, a week later, the same sheriff overtook me on a deserted road, forced my car to the side and demanded my identification. He examined my license and muttered under his breath: You are thinking about attacking me, but you would do better not to get into a fight. I would have to shoot you. I told him that no one intended to attack him. But he said to me: Who would know? There are not witnesses, and the dead do not talk. You know this was no joke. He would shoot. He adjusted his pistol on his belt and looked at me intently. He returned my indentification and said: Drive on, I will forgive you the first time, but not again. You know, laughed the journalist, I now take a 30 mile detour to avoid that place. The KBI does not like to joke. Indeed it is bad to joke with the Ku Klux Klan.

I recall that at one time the pages of U.S. papers and the television were always reporting Macon, Georgia. The Ku Klux Klan went on a rampage there. In 2 months, 13 houses, 5 churches, a school, a shop and a hairdressers were set on fire. And this was in peacetime; there was no war.

Carter's Preaching

Last year I visited Plains, a small southern town. This is where President Carter was born and raised. Among the other sights I was shown the church were Carter loved to read sermons on Sundays. Plains is a small town, almost a village. Now he is delivering sermons on the theme of human rights, at the national level. But right next to that same church, the only one in his home town, Ku Klux Klan members went on the rampage last summer and burned a cross. The authorities knew of their plans. Next to that same church, they beat up a Negro clergyman. So much for human rights.

And while we are talking about sermons. In the New Testament, Matthew, chapter seven, there is a parable about a beam in one's own eye and a mote in another's eye. Well, other preachers would do well to remember this precept more often when they start discussing human rights in other countries.

[Dunayev] With this we end our conversation. I would like to thank our guest who took part in the broadcast. Thank you comrade listeners for your attention.

WFTU STATEMENT PROCLAIMS SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

LD261320Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, August 26, TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions called in its statement upon trade union organizations of the whole world for expressing solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

On September 2, the statement says, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will celebrate its national holiday under the conditions when a threat emerges t, its peaceful and independent development as a result of malicious attacks and provocations by the PRC as well as the refusal of the Kampuchean Government to settle border issues through negotiations.

The right to peace and independence was gained by the Vietnamese people at the price of blood it shed and great sufferings, and nobody can give orders to it on how it shall build a new society.

The WFTU considers it necessary that all forces of peace and progress should unite to display again their solidarity with the working people and the entire people of Vietnam, with the aim of frustrating attempts at preventing the country's peaceful and independent development, at preventing new human and material losses at a time when the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is directing efforts at post-war reconstruction and development of its economy for the benefit of the whole Vietnamese people.

The WFTU calls upon trade union organizations for turning the day of September 2 into that of international solidarity with Vietnam.

PENTAGON BUDGET DEBATE NOT AIMED AT SLOWING ARMS RACE

LD251138Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] It was announced in Washington the other day that President Carter vetoed the $36.9 billion bill on the purchase of armaments and military equipment. (?The bill) is an integral part of the (?new) $119 billion Pentagon budget just approved by Congress. It is the biggest military budget in the United States history.

But the President's veto was not used for the purpose of cutting down the enormous military appropriations. The veto has nothing to do with the well-known promise made during the last presidential election campaign to reduce the Pentagon budget by 5 to 7 billion dollars and to take practical steps toward nuclear disarmament. This promise has been forgotten and, since the elections, the United States military spending has been growing fast. Next fiscal year it will be about $20 billion more than (?that) in the year of the presidential elections.

The President's veto is (?drawing) the attention of the public to a struggle which is taking place inside the American military-industrial complex. It is a struggle of various groups and forces on the issues of choosing the way of further expanding the arms race. The administration is objecting to the allocation of $2 billion for the [word indistinct] nuclear aircraft carrier, but at the same time it is insisting on (?improving about) that very amount of money, that is $2 billion dollars, for other military preparations such as the purchase of armaments for the Army and Air Force, the appropriations for the NATO forces in Europe and for the research and development of new types of weapons.

It is (?often) noteworthy that the objections to the building of a new aircraft carrier do not mean any intention to reduce the arms race in the sea. It was officially announced in Washington that the Pentagon (?has) worked out a program for the further development of the Navy, which covers the period from 1979 to 1983. The total cost of the program is $42 billion dollars and the first (?14) ships should be commissioned in the next fiscal year. As Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said in [word indistinct] this week, the United States is going to have the most powerful navy in the world.

So the current debates on the new military budget between the administration and Congress are merely devoted to the issues of approving or rejecting various military programs. As usual, during the consideration the Pentagon's spending, numerous allegations about a so-called Soviet threat are being made by Washington officials. The question arises however; why the United States is ignoring many (?concrete) Soviet proposals on banning, cutting and mutually renouncing various types of nuclear and conventional weapons. The proposals of our country are not aimed at achieving any one-sided military advantages. They are based on the principles of equality and equal security. The American policy makers unfortunately do not seem to be prepared to take any practical steps toward reducing armaments. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown announced in his speech in New Orleans that the United States is fulfilling a wide program (?for) modernization of its strategic forces. This is another indication that the Pentagon's plans are aimed not at limiting and cutting armaments but at further expanding the arms race. In effect, Harold Brown's statements show that the Pentagon is against the conclusion of a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement. The policy of the unlimited arms race pursued by Washington is extremely dangerous to the United States and other nations.

Increasing Arms Sales Abroad

LD271624Y Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 27, TASS--While saying that world trade in armaments must be reduced, the United States actually continues increasing arms deliveries abroad, regarding them as an important instrument of ensuring its foreign policy and military interests. According to the data of the U.S. Department of State that were published here, the list of the biggest buyers of the U.S.-made weapons was topped this year by four Middle East countries--Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel and Egypt. Before September 30, when the current financial year ends, Saudi Arabia will spend 4.9 billion dollars on U.S.-made armaments, equipment for drilling centres, naval bases and military airfields. Iran, that was at the top of last year's list of buyers of U.S. weapons and that changed places with Saudi Arabia this year, will buy 2.6 billion dollars armaments worth from the United States.

Israel and Egypt receive from Washington respectively 1.3 billion dollars and 800 million dollars worth of military equipment and armaments.

According to the data of the U.S. Department of State, the total value of the United States' exports of armaments will be 13.3 billion dollars in the current financial year.

But even this figure does not show the full scope of the United States' trade in armaments. The United States leads firmly in this field, a dubious achievement. The point is that the data of the Department of State do not take into account arms deliveries to the United States NATO allies, to Japan, Australia and New Zealand and do not take into consideration the scope of "commercial deliveries" of armaments, that is deals of foreign government with private U.S. companies, which do not require Washington's approval.

U.S.-SOVIET CLASH PART OF CHINA'S HEGEMONIST STRATEGY

LD271318Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Every time a Chinese leader attacks Soviet policy the speech is reported in all its details in the Washington POST, the Washington STAR and many other papers of the United States. The American public is given to believe that anti-Sovietism is the one and only feature of Chinese foreign policy.

The administration's policy towards China also seems to be dictated by nothing but what the Maoists say about some sort of Soviet social imperialism and hegemony. At any rate, if one may judge of the statements of the President's national security adviser, Mr Brzezinski, the United States would like to capitalize on Peking's anti-Sovietism. But Peking's strategy is not at all confined to attacks on the Soviet Union. The attacks are indeed extreme at the moment. Peking calls the Soviet Union enemy number one, and like any adventuristic policy, this policy is a danger to the nations. But obviously, it would be nearsighted to overlook other still more dangerous facets of Peking's strategy.

The Soviet Union is not the only country from which Peking claims territory. It claims part of Afghanistan, part of India, some of the islands in the East China and South China seas, and even whole states, Mongolia, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Korea, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

At a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party back in 1965, Mao said: It is our duty to lay hands on Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. And Chinese leaders have tried again and again to do just that, staging armed provocations and attacks along the frontiers of neighboring states. The current provocations against Vietnam are a case in point.

Who can guarantee this policy of expansion will not lead to still more dangerous military adventures, especially considering that the Chinese leaders repeatedly oppose moves toward disarmament, and they do all they can to provoke conflicts between nations wherever possible. The United States could well become involved in one of Peking's adventures if it continues to play the China card.

It is worth remembering that Peking is eager to use tension and even clashes between the United States and the Soviet Union for its chauvinistic expansionist plans. The military Council of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee recently announced a decision to speed up the training of troops, and this decision, it said, the clash between the Soviet Union and the United States is growing more bitter all the time. Sooner or later there will be war. That a nuclear war would carry off hundreds of millions of lives in the very first hours is not something that disturbs Peking. The Chinese leaders assume that if they could pit the two most powerful nuclear nations against each other they could get what they want in the way of territory.

Peking is fond of recalling the Chinese parable about the wise monkey that sat on a hill watching two tigers fight to their death in the valley below. In view of these aspects of Peking's strategy it is surprising that American politicians call for the sale of arms to China and try to capitalize on the anti-Sovietism of China's leaders. China insists a global thermonuclear war is inevitable. Every generation, according to Teng Hsiao-ping, must have its war. At the moment Peking is stressing anti-Sovietism; but its strategy and policy threaten not only the Soviet people but the Americans, Chinese and other nations, because this strategy and policy are threats to world peace.

BREZHNEV HITS U.S. PRESSURE AT MEETING WITH A. HAMMER

LD251714Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Simferopol, August 25, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Crimea noted representative of U.S. business circles Armand Hammer, who is currently staying in the Soviet Union in connection with the putting into operation of one of the enterprises of the chemical complex for the production of mineral fertilizers, which is being built jointly by Soviet organizations and the Occidental Petroleum firm.

Leonid Brezhnev noted that this cooperation is a convincing example of the good opportunities in the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA.

At the same time, it was most explicitly stressed that relations between the two countries in the above-said field, like in all the other fields, can be successfully built and developed only on the basis of full equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. The Soviet Union resolutely rejects any attempts by the U.S. administration to use trade for exerting political pressure. Such attempts will give nothing to those who initiate them and can only complicate Soviet-U.S. relations.

Armand Hammer thanked Leonid Brezhnev for the reception and expressed satisfaction with the course of his firm's business cooperation with Soviet organizations, and also stressed the significance of further development of mutually beneficial Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

A. Hammer Remarks

AU251609Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Recorded talk by Odessa radio correspondent Leonid (Denis): "Trade and Cooperation--A Way to Peace"]

[Text] Europe's largest transport and transshipment complex is being built at a fast pace on the bank of Grigorvoskiy Estuary. It will receive, handle and ship each year 650,000 tons of phosphoric acid and 2 million tons of liquid ammonia. The first stage has already been put into service. An American firm, the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, is participating in the construction of the Odessa port plant on a (?professional) basis. On the occasion of the commissioning of the transshipment terminal, Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of the firm's board of directors, arrived in Odessa. The well-known American industrialist was received by Obkom First Secretary Kirichenko. Then he acquainted himself with the progress made in the construction of the giant chemical enterprise. Speaking at a press conference, the American visitor in particular said:

I would like to express satisfaction and deep gratitude on behalf of the firm. I was pleased to see this large transport and transshipment complex rise so rapidly, practically from barren ground. I am confident that trade and economic cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union provide the most realistic way to detente and peace. Your country has made big progress in economic development. Cooperation with it is both profitable and reliable.

The American industrialist advocates the need to expand Soviet-American long-term business contacts without any trade restrictions involving the rights of the partners.

KANSAS ACCIDENT INVOLVES TITAN-2 MISSILE

LD251146Y Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Wash'ngton, August 25, TASS--A serious accident occurred in the American State of Kansas when one of the launching pads for intercontinental ballistic missiles of the Titan-2 type, which can carry nuclear warheads, leaked an oxidizer, one of the missile fuel components. The cloud of toxic yellow vapours began spreading in the direction of populated localities at a speed of seven miles an hour.

A spokesman for the Strategic Air Command in Omaha (Nebraska State) said that one person died and four servicemen were injured during this accident.

So far the authorities could not say how far the toxic gas will spread. The spokesman said that Titan-2 missile had no nuclear warhead when this happened.

The American press says that this is not the first such trouble with Titan missiles, the biggest missiles in the U.S. arsenal. In 1965, one of such missiles weighing 150 tonnes (capable of carrying a nuclear charge of 24 megatons) exploded near the city of Searcy (Arkansas State) killing 53 persons.

TASS OBSERVER CRITICIZES VIOLATION OF RIGHTS IN PRC

LD261118Y Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

["China: Arbitrary Rule and Lawlessness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev reports:

As seen from a Chinese radio report, a mass farce of a trial was held the other day in Harbin, a major industrial city in northeastern China. It examined "crimes" of ten persons, who were branded as supporters of the so-called "gang of four" and the "forces of capitalism." The meeting was broadcast on the radio, and more than 1,600 thousand people were forced to listen to the transmission for instructive purposes. Such massive farces of trials, to be more precise, short work of persons, suspected of dissent or discontent with the Maoist order, is widely practiced in today's China on orders from above.

An incessant fierce struggle for power is going on in the post Mao Tse-tung China, one massive purge is followed by another, crying and massive violations of basic human rights and freedoms are continuing. Brutally victimized and humiliated are not only the cadres, which for some or other reason are unwelcome to the Maoist top crust at the helm of the power, But also the masses of common citizens, whom Peking considers necessary in all evidence to keep in permanent fear by means of force in order to nip in the bud the very idea of a possible expression of discontent with the despotic military bureaucratic regime in the country. Wide use is made of the methods which flowered during the years of the "Cultural Revolution": mass reporting to the authorities and arrests, tortures and bloody executions.

The Chinese workers are deprived of all rights. The rules of military barracks established during the years of the cultural revolution remain in force at the country's industrial enterprises. Any toiler daring to express his discontent with such an order is subjected to public humiliation and malicious treatment, exiled to an outlying area or a so-called "labor camp," beaten up and arrested. The workers are deprived or personal freedom in the choice of profession, place of work or residence.

Here are some of the facts showing how the Maoists are making short shrift of people unwelcome to them. In Tienshi town (Kwangsi Province), the Maoists established at a local engineering works a special prison designed for men and women workers suspected of discontent with the military order existing at the enterprise. Thus, for example, kept in this prison for a long time was a woman-worker, who was put behind the bars and brutally tortured only for very timid criticism of Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Works Fang. At another Chinese enterprise--an autorepair works in the town of Hung-Tsiang (Chilin Province), a woman book-keeper, Li Hung-fang, was brutally beaten up and then put in jail after she had criticized the administration of the works. There are thousands of such facts.

Millions of Chinese peasants are as earlier deprived of all rights. The Maoists arbitrarily fine them, beat and stage massive flogging for any misdeed, which the authorities consider reprehensible. Even the newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY was forced to admit some time ago in its story on the situation in one of the districts that on seeing a cadre worker, common people immediately run away somewhere as if they were meeting with a tiger. It is no wonder, considering that the so-called "private prisons" were set up in the district in question, in which as a result of tortures, prisoners often die, commit suicide or go mad.

Peking is particularly closely spying as before on Chinese intellectuals, in particular scientists. This happened, for example, at the Changchun Research Institute of Precise Optical Instruments of the PRC Academy of Sciences, where 160 researchers and engineers were charged with "hostile activity" and faced a certain self-styled "tribunal." The "tribunal" had recourse to most brutal tortures to extort from those people admission of a "crime," which they never committed. According to the British newspaper GUARDIAN, a special section has been set up at the Communist Party of China CC, which is the "central station for the checking on millions of reports coming daily from spies in that country."

Nevertheless, according to a recent report from Peking, "tatzupao" ever more often appear there expressing disappointment at the results of the almost two-year-old stay of the new Peking leadership in power. They report on mass victimization and declare that after the elimination of the "gang of four," the Chinese people did not receive either the promised freedom or higher standards of life. The military-police machinery is used on an increasing scale in that country for the suppression of discontent. "It looks like the Chinese revolution has suffered a failure, said one of tatzupao. [quote marks as received] And although such tatzupao are immediately torn down by representatives of the authorities, they appear again and again.

The Peking ruling quarters, which placed their home policy at the service of their hegemonistic, militaristic ambitions and are sacrificing the interests of the working people for the sake of their great-power aims, cannot hope for their conscientious support. That is why the Chinese leadership has systematic recourse to massive political purges and terror against its own people.

GLEBOV DENOUNCES PRC STAND AGAINST VIETNAM

GW271026Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress to China in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 78 GW

[Glebov talk: "Following in the Footsteps of Interventionists"]

[Excerpts] The Peking delegates are taking an arrogant and provocative stand at the Hanoi talks. Meanwhile, the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam has also created one problem after another. All this indicates that the Peking leadership has no intention whatsoever of abandoning its hostile policy toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Chinese leadership's intention toward the SRV is most despicable. The methods they have used are identical to those of the imperialists. We can compare Peking's attitude toward Vietnam with the U.S. imperialists' attitude toward the young People's Republic of China and Vietnam. After achieving victory in the revolution, the Chinese people decided to take the road of socialism and communism. Filled with hatred, U.S. imperialism teamed up with the Chiang Kai-shek puppet regime to unleash many armed provocations in an attempt to frighten the Chinese people and destroy their will. But they were defeated. Thanks to the Soviet Union, which sided with the Chinese people at that time, the imperialist provocateurs encountered strong resistance.

As everyone knows, the deterioration of the relationship between China and Vietnam is caused by arbitrary Chinese decisions to abolish agreements signed between the two sides, to cease technical and economic aid to Vietnam and to recall Chinese experts working in Vietnam. In order to undermine Vietnam's economy and socialist transformation, Peking has instigated bourgeois elements among Hoa people in Vietnam to engage in all forms of provocation. Meanwhile, Peking also applies military pressure on Vietnam by concentrating massive numbers of troops along the Vietnamese border.

The Chinese troops are conducting various kinds of maneuvers in areas near the border. For provocative purposes, Chinese military aircraft have intruded into Vietnamese territorial airspace. According to foreign press reports, large numbers of Chinese warships are deployed in the vicinity of Hainan Island near Vietnamese territory.

However, no attempt at imperialism can ever frighten the Vietnamese people or obstruct their steady advance along the road of socialism and communism. The U.S. imperialists did not succeed in using their powerful military strength to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees, nor will the new Peking imperialists make their despicable aim come true. With internationalist support from the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive people of the whole world, the heroic Vietnamese people will certainly smash any plot of aggression against the SRV.

The hostile activities against Vietnam by the Peking leadership are completely in line with imperialism and have caused tremendous moral and political damage to China and the Chinese people.

While paying mere lip service to supporting socialism opposing imperialism, the Chinese leadership has actually betrayed socialism and taken the imperialist stand. What, then, should the people of the whole world think of China?

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE ISSUES DECLARATION TO PRC, SRV

LD251952Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Apparent text of declaration by Soviet Peace Committee]

[Text] Heroic Vietnam, which routed the imperialist aggressors and has commenced the peaceful building and reconstruction of the economy which suffered during the war years, has now become the object of the hegemonistic claims of the Peking leaders. The actions of the Chinese authorities, which are continuing to step up crude pressure on Vietnam, arouse universal protests. Peking has stopped economic aid, recalled its technical specialists and abrogated the agreement on economic cooperation. The PRC leadership is actively encouraging Kampuchea in its military sallies against Vietnam, and is undertaking provocative actions in border areas, including the violation of Vietnamese airspace by Chinese aircraft. Having made false accusations against Vietnam over the status of persons of Chinese nationality living there, the Chinese authorities have taken an obstructionist position at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi, and are trying to exploit these talks to interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs.

All this is evidence of Peking's wish to prevent the Vietnamese people from pursuing a self-sufficient and independent policy, to harm its prestige on the international arena and to hold up socialist construction in Vietnam. Peking's hostile actions against Socialist Vietnam are a threat to the peoples of Southeast Asia and other regions of the world as well. In pursuing their great power and hegemonistic aims, the Chinese leaders, together with the forces of imperialism and extreme reaction, are trying to worsen relations between countries, to wreck the international detente process and to stir up the arms race.

Soviet peace supporters, like all peace-loving public opinion in the world, have angrily condemned the Peking authorities' course, which is hostile to the cause of peace throughout the world, and are in resolute solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are defending their inalienable sovereign rights against China's crude encroachments.

The Soviet people are in favor of the World Peace Council's call to declare 2 September, the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a day of solidarity with the Vietnamese people. They have expressed firm confidence that the just cause of Vietnam, which is supported by millions of people of good will throughout the world, will triumph.

TASS SCORES PRC'S 'PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC ARGUMENTS'

LD271304Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

["Pseudoscience at the Service of Peking's Hegemonists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 27, TASS--Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS news analyst, writes:

The anti-Soviet, anti-socialist activities of the Peking leaders have spread to all spheres of life in China. Much attention is being given lately to exploiting for the purpose of science. Its prestige is being used for "substantiating" China's great power foreign policy and for further ideological indoctrination of the population in the spirit of Maoism.

A much-publicized "scientific seminar" on the problems of Southeast Asia was held recently in the city of Hsiamen, Fukien Province. What new was contributed by the seminar to the study of these problems? To put it plainly, the seminar attendees made no discoveries, but they "established," according to KWANMING DAILY, that the USSR is "the most dangerous" enemy of the region, and discussed the question of "the anti-Chinese actions of the Vietnamese authorities."

Peking's attempts to discredit the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are nothing new. The Chinese leaders are not embarrassed in the least by the fact that they ascribe their own political platform to other countries. Irrefutable facts show them to be successors to the policy which the colonialists pursued in Southeast Asia.

When the seminar in Hsiamen was in progress, China continued escalating the psychological war against the SRV, and provocative incidents were staged on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier. The Kampuchean leaders were instigated by the Maoists to new acts of aggression against peaceful Vietnam.

All these facts were ignored by the participants of the "scientific seminar" in Hsiamen because their aim was not to look for the truth but to justify Peking's hegemonistic policy.

Distortion of science in the crooked mirror of Maoism has become a usual thing in China. A whole series of "investigations" misinterpreting the history of Russian-Chinese and Soviet-Chinese relations and the events of World War Two have appeared in China in the recent months. Peking tries more often to justify "scientifically" its territorial claims to almost all the neighbouring countries. These claims are "supported," for instance, with the help of archeological "finds" in areas bordering on neighbouring states. Archive documents are falsified and maps and atlases on which foreign territories are marked as "Chinese," are issued.

By their pseudoscientific arguments, the Maoists are trying to justify their aggressive, chauvinist foreign policy and their struggle against the countries of the socialist community. This is one more example of betrayal of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples by the Chinese leaders, one more example of their teaming up with the most reactionary forces, fresh proof of their support of the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

TENG HSIAO-PING GAINS STRENGTH DURING HUA'S ABSENCE

OW250623Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to NCNA reports, a Peking meeting of the NPC Standing Committee that opened last Friday has ended. The meeting discussed personnel appointments and adopted a resolution on PLA commanders. China experts have made many comments on this event. An observer of this station writes:

First, the timing of the NPC Standing Committee meeting was surprising because it was held during the absence of high-ranking Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng. It should be pointed out here that this NPC Standing Committee meeting was held hurriedly. It was several days after the death of Wang Cheng, minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, that the NPC Standing Committee reported this news and appointed his successor.

Judging from recent developments, this NPC Standing Committee meeting must have been held secretly. Since an NPC session was held last spring according to schedule, this meeting should not have been held so hurriedly. But this happened because the Peking leaders are trying to make other countries believe that the Chinese political situation has taken a normal path.

It may well be that the (?sponsors) of the NPC Standing Committee had ample reasons for holding it so secretly and hurriedly. The names of the two newly appointed ministers provide an answer for this puzzle. They are Yao I-lin and Chien Min. The first has returned to his former post of minister of commerce (he had been toppled during the Cultural Revolution) and has replaced Wang Lei. Yao became a minister after being [words indistinct] at the end of 1977. Chien Min, a former leading member of Szechwan Province, succeeds the late Wang Cheng. For the first time, Chien has climbed up the ladder of high-level Chinese bureaucracy by filling the post of leader of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building. Yao I-lin was a victim of the early stages of the Cultural Revolution, while Chien Min came into power when he worked in Szechwan and is one of Teng Hsiao-ping's men.

The appointments of these two people show the hoof of Teng Hsiao-ping, their backstage manager and Hua Kuo-feng's rival. Teng himself has been toppled twice. In a power struggle within the Peking leadership, Teng will surely win their support. Szechwan's Chao Tzu-yang, Teng's friend, began his leadership of that province in 1975; experts say that the leadership of Szechwan was planned and organized last winter by Teng Hsiao-ping. Chien Min's entry into the State Council helps strengthen the Szechwan faction within the government led by Teng.

At the same time, Teng Hsiao-ping's confidants now control major departments of the military industry--a principal tool for dominating the army. The newly-promulgated regulations for the service of PLA cadres will strengthen Teng's influence in the army. Liang Pi-yeh, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA, delivered a report on these new regulations. The General Political Department is now controlled by Teng Hsiao-ping's allies. Reporters of foreign news agencies hold that the new regulations will restore the old military ranks which were abolished in 1964. [Word indistinct] the Chinese Army welcomes this measure. Foreign experts regard as a very significant problem the fact that, while Hua Kuo-feng is resolutely trying to woo the PLA, the latter has given its support to Teng Hsiao-ping.

Thus, a new round is beginning in the troublesome struggle of the No 2 leader against Hua Kuo-feng within the Peking leadership. It seems that, in taking advantage of his rival's absence, Teng Hsiao-ping has brought two more of his confidants into the State Council. Hua Kuo-feng probably will not assume an indifferent attitude toward his rivals who have now gone too far. It should now be Hua Kuo-feng's turn to make the next move. He is looking for the Teng Hsiao-ping clique's vulnerable points.

PEKING ACCUSED OF BETRAYING PRINCIPLES ON TAIWAN

OW2507317Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Beglov commentary: "Peking's Principle Is Bartered Away"]

[Text] An international conference on high energy physics will be held in Tokyo in a few days. The conference will be attended by scientists from 53 countries, including a five-member delegation from China. At the same time, official representatives of the Taipei regime have voiced their intention to also take part in this conference. REUTER has noted that this means representatives from both Peking and Taiwan will sit at the same conference table. Commenting on this, our observer Beglov writes:

It is completely logical that Peking should take this step. For many years the Taiwan issue has been a matter of secondary importance to the h'gh level leadership in China. The slogan for the liberation of Taiwan is rarely heard in Peking these days. Even when there is an occasional mention of this, it is nothing more than empty talk and no action.

It is noteworthy that by 1972, when Peking and Washington began (?their contacts), the Taiwan issue had already been relegated to second place. This was then followed by the complete betrayal of the old position adopted by the Chinese leaders toward the Taiwan issue. The Chinese leaders no longer demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan or insist on the abrogation of the so-called U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty. This is Peking's offer in return for the normalization of relations between Peking and Washington.

Recently, the Peking leaders have been saying that they understand the U.S.'s concern about the security of Taiwan, as so stated by Teng Hsiao-ping. Washington's immediate reaction to this statement was that it meant that Peking agreed to permanent U.S. control over Taiwan, a territory of the Chinese people.

Now Peking's representatives will sit at the same table with representatives of the Taipei regime, which they (?used to) despise. It seems this [words indistinct]. Judging from Peking's unpricipled foreign policy, the Peking leaders are not concerned about the Taiwan issue. As the French paper L'AURORE has pointed out, it seems that whenever the question of chauvinism or joint action against reactionaries crops up, Peking will forsake [words indistinct] ideological basis and principle.

BORIS RACHKOV VIEWS RESOURCE-SAVING IN ROMANIA

LD2511417 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34 Signed to Press 14 Aug 78 p 20 LD

[B. Rachkov article: "Romania: The Problems of Economizing on Raw Material Resources"]

[Text] Bucharest-Moscow--On 23 August Romania marks the 34th anniversary of liberation from the fascist yoke. Led by the communists, the Romanian people have achieved great successes in building socialism. Romania's working people are currently working on fulfilling the tasks of the 1976-1980 5-year plan, which allocates a major role to raising labor productivity and increasing efficiency in the national economy, including rational and economical use of material resources. This trend in the efforts of the country's working people is described by our correspondent, who has been visiting Romania at the invitation of the economic journal REVISTA ECONOMICA.

Anyone visiting Romania for the first time is immediately struck by the plethora of construction sites, apartment blocks and shopping centers, administrative buildings and economic projects. Extensive use of plastic as well as steel components and structures is made on the construction projects. Kitchen and bathroom fittings are almost exclusively manufactured from well made, well designed plastic in a great variety of colors, replacing wood or sheet steel. Housing developments and administrative buildings are built in such a way that they can be heated by surplus hot water from nearby industrial projects.

"As you know, Romania has a whole range of valuable minerals," (Ye. Maresh), director of the production planning administration of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, told me. "In addition to oil and gas we have coal and combustible shale, some metallic ores and potash. On the other hand we have very few or no deposits of many types of raw material, notably coking coal, asbestos and a number of nonferrous metals. At the same time, the country's consumption of fuel and raw materials is growing rapidly. We are forced to rely on imports for up to 30 percent of our fuel and raw material supplies, which requires high expenditures of foreign currency. That is why the 11th RCP Congress held in November 1974 made it one of the main tasks for the present 5-year plan to reduce production outlay, particularly in terms of materials."

When I later visited the Romanian Academy of Sciences Institute of Industrial Economics I asked whether they had any specific results at hand on the implementation of this set task. Here are some figures: In the country as a whole the saving achieved by reducing material expenditure in 1975-1977 increased by approximately 1.5 times and totaled 8.5 billion lei. Compared to the gross industrial production for the same year [presumably 1977] (754 billion lei), the saving was not so great, a little over 1 percent. But compared to the cost of Romania's fuel and raw material imports, it is indeed impressive.

Ways of Saving

I was told at the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology that Romania's concern over the rational utilization of its main natural wealth in the form of oil and gas began with the replacement of these fuels by coal in power station and industrial furnaces. Between 1950 and 1977 extraction of commodity coal in the country increased from 3 million to 27 million tons. And oil, extraction of which rose from 5 million to 15 million tons during the same period, began increasingly to be used for the production of many highly valuable types of man-made materials. [paragraph continues]

An increasing proportion of the country's natural gas is being used for the same purpose; gas extraction increased from 3 billion to 35 billion cubic meters between 1950 and 1977. And, although the amount of power generated in the country increased during the same period from 2 billion to almost 60 billion kilowatt-hours, the proportion of oil and gas used to fuel power stations decreased considerably and stood at 60 percent in 1977. Meanwhile the proportion of coal, water power, secondary resources and waste heat used in generating power increased from 23 to 40 percent, and by 1990 an increase to approximately 60 percent is planned in this figure.

I was shown the work being done on rational utilization of materials directly in labor collectives at one of the oldest petrochemical combines, in Brazi, near Ploesti. The combine can refine more than 4 million tons of oil [no interval stated], with more than half the total throughput undergoing thorough chemical refining. Socialist competition has been organized between the combine's shops based on consideration of six indicators, including two directly related to saving resources: materials expenditure and power expenditure. A resins and plastics processing plant in Bucharest producing more than 50,000 tons of finished output annually has a designed wastage rate of 2 percent on the basic materials it receives, yet it is now operating with a wastage rate of 0.5 percent, as against a rate of 1.0-1.5 percent for the industry as a whole. One stimulus to efforts for more rational utilizatior of resources at this enterprise is the award of bonuses for saving on raw materials and power equivalent to as much as 40 percent of the sum saved, as against rates of 20 percent during the sixties.

Romania pays a lot of attention to accelerating the development of its domestic raw materials base both through very rapid assimilation of proven sources, including poorer and less accessible deposits, and through the discovery of new reserves. Throughout the country specialists have embarked on prospecting for minerals at depths below 3,500 meters. In the current 5-year plan 12 million tons of oil are planned to be obtained through deeper drilling and by increasing the yield from oil-bearing strata, this figure representing some 16 percent of total oil extraction.

A special role in resolving tasks of saving and making rational use of fuel and raw material supplies is allocated to more thorough [glubokiy] processing of raw material resources. A qualitative leap in this direction is being taken in the current 5-year plan, (G. Doru), section chief at the Central Chemical Research Institute, emphasized during our discussions. Within the 5-year period Romania is to commission such major projects as petrochemical complex in Ivavodari, a fertilizer combine in Bacea and a chlorinated soda [khlorosodovyy] products plant in Jiriu.

Chemical production is to more than double during the 5-year period. The output of plastics, including plastics capable of replacing metals in a variety of assemblies and structures, is increasing, production of soda, calcium carbide, dyestuffs and other chemicals is rising, and some of this production (worth more than R43 million last year) is delivered to the Soviet Union.

The Effect From Cooperation

Many Romanian comrades talked about the effectiveness of Romania's equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in all spheres, including the search for reserves in the form of proper utilization and saving on fuel and raw material supplies. [paragraph continues]

A. Tanku, deputy director of the Institute of Industrial Economics, described the work done by Romanian and Soviet scientists on creating new, highly efficient methods and means for increasing the oil yield from oil-bearing strata and on improving the production of complex fertilizers and other petrochemical products. In Ploesti, engineer N. Popa and his colleagues talked enthusiastically about joint Romanian and Soviet research in the sphere of manufacturing synthetic rubber with properties to match those of natural rubber. Metallurgists from the two countries have succeeded in creating a new brand of steel enabling savings to be made on nickel and molybdenum, which are in short supply, and this has already provided substantial savings for both countries.

A very substantial contribution to Romanian savings on fuel and raw material resources is made by the large national economic projects created in the country in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Among these are thermal power stations designed to operate using local coal and hydroelectric power stations constructed with technical help from the USSR. In particular, the "Iron Gates-1" Hydroelectric Station, biggest on the lower Danube with a capacity of 2.1 million kilowatts, which was constructed by Romania and Yugoslavia with Soviet technical assistance, generates more than 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually and saves the burning of up to 3 million tons of oil.

The 60,000-tons capacity Isoprene Rubber Plant in the city of Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, commissioned last year, is one example of successful Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the petrochemical industry. The output from this and other enterprises constructed with help from the Soviet Union has also increased Romania's export potential.

"The long-term targeted cooperation programs recently adopted by the 32d CEMA session in Bucharest," (G. Dayksner), deputy director general at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, told me, "significantly expand the opportunities for fruitful collaboration between the USSR, Romania and other interested fraternal countries in increasing extraction and improving utilization of indigenous fuel and raw material resources and in developing more thorough processing techniques."

Calculations show that more thorough refining of oil in the European CEMA countries could produce a saving equivalent to an additional output of 15 million tons of motor fuel, worth more than $1 billion on the world market.

Great attention was paid to the prospects for the development of economic ties between the USSR and Romania, at their 7 August 1978 meeting in the Crimea, by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania. The announcement on that meeting emphasizes that great potential exists for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in different spheres, particularly the further expansion and deepening of bilateral economic ties, in coordination with the long-term targeted cooperation programs approved by the 32d CEMA session.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GREEK CP OFFICIAL

LD261648Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 26, TASS--The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov met in Varna with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece H. Florakis.

According to BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, they exchanged opinions on some of the topical problems of international situation and the international communist and workers movement. Complete unanimity of views was confirmed on all the questions.

It was pointed out that detente remains the chief tendency in the development of present-day international life. At the same time, they pointed to the danger for the cause of peace posed by the recently stepped up attempts of the reactionary circles of the capitalist countries to stop the process of relaxation of international tension and bring the world back to the times of the "cold war". They condemned the hegemonist, anti-Soviet and adventurist course of the Chinese leadership which is profoundly hostile to the cause of peace and socialism.

Full solidarity was confirmed by both parties with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which is being subjected to crude pressure and blackmail on the part of Peking.

The two parties express the hope that the peoples of the Balkan countries will not allow the Balkans to become the object for intrigues and manoeuvres of forces which are hostile to the cause of detente and peace. It was stated with satisfaction that the Bulgarian-Greek relations contribute to a deepening of the process of detente, to the affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the relations between states with different social systems and to strengthening peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

The two sides stated that they fully support the just struggle of the Cypriot people and favour the settlement of the Cypriot problem on the basis of the U.N. resolution. The two leaders expressed concern over the increasing intrigues of imperialism in the Middle East and in the Eastern Mediterranean, directed against independence and free development of the peoples of the region.

A mutual desire was expressed to develop and further expand the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece in the spirit of comradeliness and profound mutual respect on the basis of the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ZHIVKOV, PAPAZOV RECEIVE KIRILLIN, SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD252158Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In the Bulgarian town of Varna today, Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received Kirillin, deputy chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Taking part in the meeting were Papazov, minister-chairman of the Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education of Bulgaria and Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV RECEIVES GDR COUNTERPART

LD270234Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of defense, has received Army General Hoffmann, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, GDR minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union.

EEC'S PLANS WORK AGAINST DEVELOPING STATES

LD210826Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS-"What the European monopolists want is not only to guarantee financial compensation for their possible losses due to fast-changing conditions in the developing countries, but also to bring the very possibility of such losses to a minimum," says Fedor Turasov, commenting in PRAVDA on the action program drawn up by the EEC Ministerial Council in order to facilitate operation by trans-national monopolies in foreign territories.

This plan provides for a number of measures to safeguard the monopolies against possible losses in the event of nationalisation of their enterprises.

According to the plans of the EEC leaders, the commentator writes, the developing countries should now conclude with the EEC an agreement on some sort of "standards of good conduct", of in other words to undertake to keep a social and economic status quo.

Such agreements will tie the developing countries hand and foot and hamper their work of transformation in the interests of the people.

The EEC's plans, PRAVDA's commentator writes in conclusion, mean an unconcealed intention by this community to prevent a healthy economic development of the young states.

TASS REPORTS ELECTION OF NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC POPE

LD261436Y Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Rome, August 26, TASS--Cardinal Albino Luciani, patriarch of Venice, was elected as new head of the Roman Catholic Church, successor to Pope Paul the Sixth who died recently. He took the name of Pope John Paul the First. This was announced today in the Vatican.

BRITISH WORKERS REFUSE TO PRODUCE TANKS FOR EXPORT

LD262253Y Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 26, TASS--British working people declare against the arms race, demand that military orders that serve only the interests of the military-industrial complex be rejected.

Workers of plants of the Wickers Company in West Newcastle declared that they do not intend to participate in the production of new tanks "Chieftain" that are meant for deliveries abroad.

Workers' statement published by the trade union press stresses that fulfillment of this military order contradicts the interests of the working people, the needs of British economy. Instead of tanks, we must build automobiles and excavators, turbines and farm machinery. This is what Britain needs, not destructive weapons.

TASS REPORTS ARAB, U.S. PRESS COMMENT ON CAMP DAVID

Arab Press Reaction

LD2622102 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 26, TASS--Commenting on the forthcoming American-Egyptian-Israeli negotiations to be held in Camp David, the Beirut press describes them as another attempt by the United States to lead out of the blind alley the proverbial "initiative" of As-Sadat and to persuade the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt to speedily conclude a separate peace agreement with Israel on terms dictated by Tel Aviv.

Newspaper AL-SHARQ writes: Those who hope for some "peacemaking" role of the United States are forgetting that Washington has always supported and continues support the aggressive claims of Israel. In giving military and economic assistance to Tel Aviv, the United States is thus sabotaging the search for a really lasting and just peace in the Middle East which would meet the interests of all the peoples in the region.

Newspaper AS-SAFIR points out that the aim of a Middle East "settlement" according to American recipe is to liquidate the movement of the Arab peoples for their national and social liberation.

In the opinion of AL-ANWAR, the meeting at Camp David cannot but further complicate the situation in the Middle East and make the real solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict even more distant. Analysing the positions of the partners in the separate deal, the newspaper points out that As-Sadat is "firm" in word but pliant in deed, while, Begin, demonstrating "flexibility" in his public pronouncements, sticks to an irreconcilable stand at the negotiation table.

Damascus, August 26, TASS--Newspaper TISHRIN says that on the eve of the new round of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations under the U.S. aegis it is necessary to strengthen Arab solidarity. Such solidarity, the newspaper writes, must be based on struggle against the capitulatory line of As-Sadat and the U.S. efforts to impose on Arabs a "peace" which runs counter to their vital interests. Syria, TISHRIN stresses, is ready to cooperate with all the Arab countries which actually wish to see the liberation of the occupied territories and restoration of the rights of Arabs.

Baghdad, August 26, TASS--Well-known American political writer A. Lilienthal sharply criticized the U.S. policy in the Middle East. In an interview with weekly ATH-THAWRAH AL-USBU published here, he said that the economic, military and political support of Israel by the United States encourages Tel Aviv to continue aggression against the Arab peoples.

U.S. Press Reaction

LD2810402 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 28, TASS--The American press and many political commentators believe that the Camp David "meeting of the three," which is being called in order to move the Israeli-Egyptian stalemated separate talks off dead centre, will hardly bring any results.

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT says that there is widespread scepticism in the USA as well as in Israel and Arab countries about the forthcoming talk among President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat, scheduled for September 6. Even the Arab leaders who until recently supported As-Sadat's "peace initiatives" are now often sharply critical of his actions, the magazine stresses.

The NEW REPUBLIC says that As-Sadat has no support in the Arab world, and there are less and less people supporting him in Egypt proper.

Some press organs express the opinion that the Israeli prime minister, being aware of the support he has from Washington and the influential Zionist lobby in the USA, will adopt a firm, uncompromising stand at Camp David while As-Sadat will make further territorial concessions. Already now, before the beginning of the meeting, M. Begin made it quite clear in an interview with the NEWSWEEK that Tel Aviv is not going to pull [out] of the occupied Arab territories. What is more, he did not even try to conceal the fact that Israel is planning the construction of new Israeli militarised settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in other Arab territories. These settlements, the prime minister said, are part of the Israeli plan for "a peaceful settlement."

MOSCOW REVIEWS DISTURBANCES, DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

Reasons for Disturbances

LD2612O2Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Pertaining to Events in Iran"]

[Text] Some 400 innocent victims were killed in the Rex Theater fire in Abadan on 19 August, according to a report by Radio Tehran. This savage deed has attracted considerable attention from around the world. Foreign papers assess this shameful crime in two ways. First, they see it as a mark of defiance by the opposition toward the official authorities. And second, they consider it to be an attack on the head of the opposition. But, regardless of who had a hand in this bloody crime, no one can clear those who perpetrated it of blame. Those who set the fire say that the struggle demands victims, but this can only be true when the strugglers or the combatant forces are killed. It is not true when innocent women and children, who constituted two thirds of the victims of the red crime, are killed.

A wave of agitation is currently engulfing the masses in Iran. Daily this agitation acquires greater intensity. The fiercest explosion of antigovernment riots took place in Esfahan. There, the government declared martial law and imposed restricted curfew hours. According to a statement by the Esfahan garrison commander, the culprits behind these events are Islamic Marxists. According to the commander's statement, a group of religious fanatics fanned the riots, and later Islamic Marxists joined in--the actions of the latter being planned and premeditated. But is this really so? Every one knows that for a long time now there has been friction between the secular and religious powers in Iran. But, as one may conclude from reading the Iranian press, the current incidents in Iran are of a different nature. The source of these demonstrations lies in the sharp and serious economic and social problems besetting Iran. Iranian papers themselves write convincingly about this.

In an article it published recently analyzing the bloody events in Esfahan, the paper KAYHAN wrote that the residents of that city, too, were beset with the problems that afflict the rest of the population. The country is fed up with these problems: a vast increase in rents; an absolute minimum of municipal and urban services; an inexhaustable number of complaints about the chaotic state of transport; and the constant migration of the rural population to the cities in search of work--all these constitute the reasons for the explosion of the people's anger and wrath.

Another Iranian paper, JOURNAL DE TEHERAN, criticized the activities of the government of the Rastakhiz Party and wrote that in the speeches by the members of the government and the party there was absolutely no word about the practical problems besetting the people.

The paper then added: It is a cause for wonder that not a single word is mentioned today about the cost of living, which has shot up to an unbearable level; or about the reasons for this inflation; or about the steps being taken to solve the housing crisis; or increasing the number of primary schools or other problems which are today worrying the Iranian people.

At the conclusion of the article JOURNAL DE TEHERAN writes: Shouting from the rooftops everywhere that complete understanding was increasing between the government and the people was clearly not enough to satisfy the people.

And the paper KAYHAN reports that the group which has been assigned to investigate Iranian problems, led by Hushang Nahavandi, member of the Political Bureau of the Rastakhiz Party, has recently published a statement. The statement says: The Esfahan riots are the result of the people's dissatisfaction and not the result of measures by hooligans or subversive elements. The group has called for an exhaustive investigation of an inquiry into the causes of the riots and, in the meantime, has noted that it is essential to determine the facts and distinguish the instances of genuine dissatisfaction by the people from the measures by louts and hooligans who cause disorder and riots.

The paper KEYHAN then writes: Our duty is to study and investigate the real reasons for the people's dissatisfaction and to make them public, otherwise riots similar to those that took place in Esfahan will continue. The people should learn about the real reasons behind the social and political problems confronting the people.

Further Commentary

LD252030Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Public opinion is currently being focused on events in Iran, where mass popular disturbances continue. Observers estimate that hundreds of victims have been injured or killed. As to the number of detainees, the total reaches into the thousands. More than 40 people were killed in the first hours of the disturbances of 22 July in holy Mashad, according to Algeria's EL-MOUDJAHID.

The Teheran papers have contented themselves with publishing brief government communiques to the effect that one policemen was killed in the Mashad disturbances, which lasted for 5 days. Really tragic incidents were witnessed in some towns.

Teheran Radio reported that about 400 persons were killed on 19 August in Abadan as a result of an explosion and fire in a theater. The government accused destructive elements of committing the act. But there are those who believe that the explosion and the fire were a challenge which the Iranian authorities addressed to the opposition.

The most violent demonstrations have been in Esfahan, where the authorities were forced to declare a state of emergency and impose a curfew. The commander of the Esfahan garrison stated that a group of religious fanatics stirred up the disturbances. Then the Moslem Marxists were alleged to have joined in. The commander of the garrison said that their action had been planned in advance. But is this true? Is it possible the real reasons for the people's demonstrations against the government in Iran lie somewhere else? The majority of observers see the roots of the disturbances in the economic and social difficulties Iran is suffering. The French papers, for instance, write that Iran's catastrophes stem from the mismanagement and corruption that have already brought some economic sectors to the verge of tragedy.

The Iranian papers express their views on this subject as well. A few days ago KAYHAN published an article about the reasons for the bloody incidents in Esfahan. It said: The city's inhabitants are suffering from the same difficulties that confront the entire population. The paper confirmed that exorbitant rents, the minimal level of public services, complaints of transport problems and the endless migration of the rural people to the city seeking work were the invisible reasons for the popular explosion.

In fact, unofficial estimates indicate that the cost of living index in Iran rises annually by 25-30 percent. The reason for this rise lies mainly in the high price of foodstuffs, namely bread, meat, eggs, tea and fruit. Meanwhile, the country is spending billions of dollars on military preparations. Data acquired from foreign papers indicates that Iran's arms purchases have recently reached $10 billion per year. Iran receives more than half of all U.S. arms exports, while the country's external debts have amounted to $20 billion.

New Prime Minister

LD271628Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] According to reports received from Tehran, Mr Jamshid Amuzegar, prime minister of Iran, has resigned. Mr Ja'far Sharif-emani, Senate president, is forming the new cabinet.

Informed circles believe that the new prime minister will try to open negotiations with religious leaders in order to (?stop) the riots, which have lasted for several months. These riots have an apparent religious aspect, but discontent with the policy of the country's officials is the cause of the riots.

In his recent statements, the shah of Iran said that he intends to take measures for liberalization. For example, bills will be presented to parliament with regard to freedom of speech, press, and assembly.

Further Developments

LD272103Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 27, TASS--Resignation of the Iranian cabinet of Amuzegar and appointment as prime minister of President of the Senate Ja'afar Sharif-Emami was announced here. The prime minister formed the new cabinet and submitted today the list of the new cabinet to the shah of Iran.

The newspaper KAYHAN writes that one of the reasons for the resignation of Amuzegar's cabinet was a wave of antigovernment protests that took place of late in many towns--in Tehran, Shiraz, Khorramabad, Ahwaz, Kasvin, Sari and other towns. There are killed and wounded as a result of clashes between demonstrators and the police. Hundreds of demonstrators were arrested.

The press reports show that the situation in Iran remains tense. The marshal law is preserved in Esfahan, one of the country's biggest centres. In Abadan, in the south of Iran, the streets are patrolled by large units of police and army.

The newspaper RASTAKHIZ reports that in the recent days there were anti-government demonstrations in other towns. Clashes between the police and demonstrators took place in Khorramshahr, Resht, Tabriz, Qum and Hamadan.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES IMF CONDITIONS FOR LOAN TO EGYPT

LD2719567 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "What Do the IMF Recommendations Offer the Egyptians?"]

[Text] It was announced in Cairo recently that the International Monetary Fund [IMF] had agreed to grant Egypt a new loan of $270 million. The U.S.-dominated IMF placed a number of conditions on this loan. It recommended the floating of the Egyptian currency, the abolition of state price controls inside the country and the elimination of subsidies on essential goods.

This is not the first time the IMF has levied such conditions. Its experts provided Egypt with a similar plan 10 years ago, in 1968, when the country was suffering from a severe economic crisis as a result of the Israeli aggression of 1967. But the government of President 'Abd an-Nasir firmly rejected the IMF plan at that time because he realized that minimizing state intervention in economic affairs and the determination of prices would inevitably lead to a higher cost of living and a consequent fall in the living standards of the toiling masses.

But the IMF's plans have now found receptive ears among the Egyptian leadership. Led by President as-Sadat, the Egyptian Government is continuing its so-called "open door" policy for the fifth year in a row. It is firmly determined to make Egypt into a capitalist state, in the full sense of the word. But now let us return to the IMF's recommendations and their economic significance. This requires that every aspect be considered fully.

The reason for floating the Egyptian pound is to encourage the flow of foreign capital into Egypt. At first glance this may appear to be a likely way to improve the economic situation in the country. But the experience of past years indicates that foreign investments will not be directed to those sectors that help strengthen Egypt's economy. The share of foreign investments in productive Egyptian projects does not exceed 10 percent. This is not difficult to understand, because foreign investors are not interested in tying up their money in the Egyptian economy for long periods. They want maximum profits as quickly as possible. That is why foreigners invest their money in, for example, tourism, hotel building, banking services and the like.

As for the second condition of the IMF, the free determination of the prices of goods, this too is aimed at finding the best and most suitable conditions for foreign capital. It presupposes that the Egyptian Government will abandon its control of prices in the country. In such a situation, foreign-owned consortiums, being very strong financially, would be able to fix monopolist prices for the products they market in Egypt. They would also enjoy additional profit by using cheap local labor.

The third condition imposed by the IMF, that state subsidies on essential goods be eliminated, is designed to insure the practical implementation of the required freedom of prices, on one hand, and, on the other, is intended to save what the IMF views as unproductive expenditures in order to achieve stability in the Egyptian balance of payments--even though these expenditures maintain at least a minimum standard of living for the ordinary Egyptian. In other words, this condition is being imposed to insure that Egypt can pay back her debt to Western moneylenders.

Thus, it is quite clear whose interests are best served when the IMF lays down its conditions for granting a new loan to Egypt. All its conditions and requirements are designed to protect the interests of foreign investors and to insure the income of major Western companies. No doubt the local rich, who also secure the lion's share of Egypt's national income, will likewise benefit from the fulfillment of the IMF's conditions. As for ordinary Egyptians, the IMF's plans can only bring them a higher cost of living, greater need and penury.

EGYPT WELCOMES WESTERN COMPANIES BOYCOTTED BY ARABS

LD2622162 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Konstantin Dudarev reports:

"Xerox in Egypt," such an advertisement was published recently in many local newspapers. The heads of this American company did not conceal their joy that they managed, at last, to open its branch in Cairo. It is quite easy to explain the reason why transoceanic businessmen are overjoyed, for Xerox was and remains on the list of Western firms that were boycotted by all Arab countries for contacts with Israel. Getting more and more dependent on major Western countries, above all, on the United States, the present Egyptian leadership openly took to the road of undermining efforts of Arab countries aimed at boycotting companies collaborating with Israel.

Xerox is not the first and the only "blacklisted" Western monopolies that started operating in Egypt of late. Among these companies is Ford Motor, Coca-Cola and Colgate Palmolive. The Egyptian leadership does not conceal its striving to continue developing unilaterally its cooperation with boycotted firms. Out of gratitude to Egypt for disrupting the boycott of Israel by Arab countries, American tycoons promised to make some capital investments in Egypt's economy that is stagnating. The opening of the Xerox representation in Egypt can only be assessed as another confirmation of the intentions of the present leadership to conduct the splitting course aimed at undermining Arab solidarity and concluding a separate deal with Israel.

TASS: REACTIONARY FORCES IN LEBANON PROVOKE NEW CLASHES

LD2614202 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 26, TASS--Reactionary forces have provoked a new aggravation of the situation in Lebanon. Right-wing Christian detachments attacked in Al-Batrun area a patrol of the inter-Arab forces, which resulted in fierce clashes with the use of heavy weapons lasting several hours. There are tens of killed and wounded. According to eyewitnesses, the conservative forces are sending from Beirut to the north reinforcements and big batches of weapons and ammunitions.

As a result of incessant fire of right-wing Christian snipers, traffic is blocked in most of the streets and bridges linking the eastern and western parts of the Lebanese capital. The conservatives put up several new barricades in Al-Seifi, Al-Ashrafiyah and other eastern districts of Beirut yesterday.

In the south of Lebanon, right-wing Christian detachments are also trying to strengthen their positions. New consignments of weapons for them are being supplied across the border from Israel. Israeli boats are patrolling the south Lebanese coast near Tyre and Sidon, stopping and searching merchant and fishing vessels.

FATAH STRESSES NEED FOR SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN SETTLEMENT

LD2517522 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 25, TASS--A just settlement of the Middle East crisis is impossible without the participation of the Soviet Union, Salah Kalaf, member of the Central Council of the Fatah Palestinian organisation, said here. He stressed the need for restoring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination.

GREEK NAVAL, AIR EXERCISES PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER

LD221436Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Athens, August 22, TASS--Greek naval and air force manoeuvres with the participation of other arms of the service will be held in the Aegean Sea early this September, it was announced by the Ministry of National Defence of Greece.

AKEL LEADER CONDEMNS PLANS TO PARTITION CYPRUS

LD252230Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, August 25 TASS--Deputy secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), A. Phantis condemned the plans for partitioning Cyprus. Addressing a meeting in Avgoru village, he stressed that the implementation of such plans would lead to the liquidation of the independent and sovereign Cyprus state, which is a full-fledged member of the United Nations Organization, would turn the country into a missile-nuclear base, an unsinkable aircraft carrier of imperialism and the NATO bloc. This would also be a blow to the policy of international detente and peaceful coexistence. AKEL, A. Phantis noted, will resolutely struggle for frustrating any plans for partitioning Cyprus and for attaining such a settlement in the island that would ensure for the Republic of Cyprus the preservation of its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and participation in the non-alignment movement. In this connection he declared for settling the international aspects of the Cyprus issue at a representative international conference under the U.N. aegis.

MARKUSHEV REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH TURKEY

LD260704Y Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Izmir, August 25 TASS--TASS correspondent Dmitriy Markushev reports: Eight contracts worth a total of more than two million dollars were signed by Soviet foreign trade organizations during the first five days (since August 20) of work of the 47th international Izmir fair. Under these contracts, the USSR is to supply Turkey with oxygen and refrigeration plants, welding equipment, spares for excavators, bearings and other products. Representatives of the Turkish firms doing trade with the USSR unanimously declare for a further broadening of Soviet-Turkish trade relations and note their mutually beneficial and equitable character. It is precisely in the deepening and broadening of these ties that they see one of the ways toward resolving a number of economic difficulties, which that country's economy is encountering.

Over the last fifteen years, trade exchanges between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey have grown ten-fold. The news of the signing last spring of the protocol on trade was met with great satisfaction in Turkey. The protocol provides for more than a 40 per cent increase in trade between the two countries.

There are broad opportunities for a further development of Soviet-Turkish trade relations. At present, work is under way on a long-term trade agreement on a two and a half fold increase in trade exchanges between the two countries. Such prospects for broadening trade relations are a source of gratification in Turkey.

The broadening of business relations and contacts has a stimulating effect on the strengthening of political relations, a graphic proof of which has been the signing in June this year of a political document on the principles of goodneighbourly and friendly cooperation between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Turkey.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

DENUNCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN RAID AGAINST ZAMBIA CITED

LD262254Y Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 26, TASS--A new act of aggression of South African racists against the Republic of Zambia caused indignation of world public. A group of African states, United Nations members, demanded immediate convocation of a Security Council meeting to discuss aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime that constitutes a serious threat to peace and security not only in Africa but also all over the world.

Speaking at a press-conference here, Zambia's Permanent Representative at the United Nations G. Konie stressed that the Vorster regime stages systematically armed raids and provocations against Zambia and demanded that this criminal course be ended. She compared the raid on Sesheke in which 12 peaceful people were killed with a piratic raid of the South African military on Angola's territory and a massacre of Namibian refugees in Kasinge.

As South West African People's Organizatior (SWAPO) stressed, raids of Pretoria racists on neighbouring independent countries are not isolated acts of aggression but part of the political course of the Republic of South Africa conducted with complicity of international imperialism. Paying lip-service to support of national-liberation movements of the peoples of the region, the West actually gives broad military, financial and other backing to the Vorster regime. The purposes of the actions of the Republic of South Africa and its Western patrons is to make independent Africa give up supporting the just struggle of the oppressed peoples of the south of Africa and to preserve its positions in the area so as to continue plundering natural resources with impunity. It is not only the rulers of the Pretoria regime but also their Western patrons that must be responsible for piratic actions of the racists.

AFRICAN COMMUNIST, WORKERS PARTIES ISSUE STATEMENT

LD260822Y Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--We cannot and will not allow neocolonialism in its new collective form enslave our peoples again, the communist and workers' parties of the countries of tropical and southern African declared at their meeting.

The document "For Freedom and Independence, For National Renaissance and Social Progress of the Peoples of Tropical and Southern Africa" published in the newspaper PRAVDA notes that the NATO member-countries, coordinating their actions, ever more often have recourse to direct military aggression, to open intervention in Africa. This is seen from the events in Zaire, Chad and Western Sahara. An exceptionally dangerous aspect of this activity is the attempt to knock together with the connivance of the most reactionary African states the so-called "inter-African force" and military blocs in the continent.

The document notes that the Chinese leadership is ever more often acting in league with imperialism, is pursuing a policy directed at undermining and weakening the struggle for national independence, peace, democracy, social progress and socialism both all over the world and in the African Continent.

As the imperialist powers and their allies in Africa are doing their utmost to destablize the countries of socialist and anti-imperialist orientation, full support and defence of these states is a sacred internationalist and patriotic duty of all of Africa's progressive forces.

We are calling upon all fighters against imperialism and racialism, democrats, patriots and revolutionaries of our long-suffering continent for strengthening their unity in order to put an end once and for all to racialist and colonialist rule in the south of Africa. We are calling upon them to give material, moral and political aid to the genuine revolutionary forces headed by the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO (Namibia) and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

It is necessary, the document goes on to say, to wage a principled struggle against all forms of chauvinism, anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and Maoism, to deepen the alliance with the socialist community, particularly with the Soviet Union, to strengthen the internationalist solidarity of the working class, democratic and peace-loving forces all over the world.

The communists of Africa, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, are expressing their fraternal solidarity with the communist parties and all the anti-imperialist forces of Asia, Latin America and Europe fighting for national independence, against monopoly capital, for democracy, peace and socialism.

The democratic, progressive forces, the African communists are actively supporting the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente in relations among states with different social systems and the mounting struggle of all peoples for disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons, and declare for turning Africa into a genuine nuclear-free zone, for the proclamation of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and for liquidation of all military bases. They actively support the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation signed in Helsinki and work for the broadest spreading of its spirit and principles to the African Continent.

The African communists, the document says in conclusion, solemnly declare that they are an inseparable part of the international workers', communist and national liberation movements. They are sincere friends of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, of all states of socialist orientation, the peoples waging anti-imperialist struggle and upholding the cause of freedom and independence. They have been and will always be active fighters for firm and indestructible alliance of the liberation movement of Africa with the socialist world, with the international working class, the communist and national-liberation movement in all continents.

CUBA, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD262107Y Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 26, TASS--Agreement on cooperation between Cuba's Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education and Culture of Mozambique was signed here. The agreement provides for broad cooperation between educational establishments of the two countries, exchange of students, teachers and specialists in different fields of science, technology and agriculture.

The document signed, said Benito Perez Maza, first deputy minister of higher education of Cuba, demonstrates Mozambique's and Cuba's solidarity with, and adherence to, the cause of struggle against imperialism.

BARKAUSKAS NOTES INDIAN COMMENT ON TIES WITH USSR

LD251315Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] In connection with the celebration of the 31st anniversary of India's independence and of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, a Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been in India. In a conversation with IZVESTIYA's correspondent I. Kovalev, the head of the Soviet delegation said:

When departing on our visit to India, we knew that we were going to see friends. Each day and each hour of our stay on Indian soil was confirmation of this fact.

The talks with the country's leaders--S. Reddy, president of the republic; Morarji Desai, prime minister; B. D. Jatti, vice president; A. B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; and other statesmen and politicians--confirmed that the traditions of friendship and cooperation which have developed between the USSR and India in the spheres of foreign policy, economics, science and cultural contacts, are highly valued in India. The Indian statesmen expressed the opinion that friendship between India and the Soviet Union is a permanent factor and that it accords with the interests of both peoples and no effort should be spared in its further development and consolidation.

In a conversation with us, Prime Minister Morarji Desai also noted the importance of the further strengthening of contacts at the level of the mass public organizations which will promote better mutual understanding between the Indian and Soviet peoples.

During our tour of the country--to the cities of Bombay, Trivandrum, Madras and Bangalore--we repeatedly saw for ourselves how deep the feelings of friendship, which unite the Soviet and Indian peoples, are. The mass meetings held by the Indian public in those cities in connection with the month-long festival of Indian-Soviet friendship, and the meetings with workers, peasants and students, became vivid manifestation of the sincerity of these feelings.

We witnessed the tremendous attention and appreciation the greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin to the republic's leaders on the occasion of the republic's independence day, received in India. This message expressed once again the Soviet Union's sincere interest in the further development of friendly links with India for the benefit of both peoples and for the benefit of peace in Asia and throughout the planet. As we saw for ourselves, this interest is fully shared in India.

TASS CITES VNA REPORT ON CHINESE ATTACK ON VIETNAMESE

LD251939Y Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

["Fresh Provocation at the Vietnamese-Chinese Border"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, August 25 TASS--According to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, hundreds of Chinese military dressed in civilian clothes have crossed today the Vietnamese border near the Gyungi border checkpoint in the Kao Lang Province. They attacked Vietnamese officials and border guards using knives, sticks and iron bars. As a result of this outrageous act, two Vietnamese were killed and 25 wounded of whom 7 were heavily maimed.

On the same day, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam met in Hanoi with the Chinese charge d'affaires in Vietnam and expressed to him the most resolute protest. He emphasized that this and other incidents provoked by the Chinese side undermine the social order and security of Vietnam in the border areas and create tensions along the border between the two countries. Such ill-intentioned actions constitute provocations planned in advance. The full responsibility for this serious incident will be borne by the Chinese side.

LENINGRAD'S ROMANOV RECEIVES HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION

LD251343Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "A Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Continuing its visit to Leningrad, a delegation of party workers from the sister-city of Ho Chi Minh City, headed by Vu Dinh Lieu, second secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam city committee and chairman of the city people's committee, yesterday continued to familiarize itself with the activity of the Leningrad party organization in implementing the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast for the 10th 5-Year Plan and in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

In the afternoon, the delegation was received by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. The Vietnamese comrades expressed deep gratitude for the reception accorded to the Ho Chi Minh City delegation and for the opportunity to familiarize itself with the work experience of the people of Leningrad in various spheres of economic and cultural building.

Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, the head of the Vietnamese delegation, stressed the tremendous significance of the all-round assistance which the CPSU, the Soviet state and the whole Soviet people give to Vietnam in building socialism.

V.G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the meeting.

AFONIN SCORES SIGNING OF JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW271056V Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Following the signing of the so-called Japan-PRC Peace and Friendship Treaty in Peking on 12 August, the Japanese side issued a number of statements on the need to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Fukuda and other leading officials and public figures made such statements, while newspapers also printed articles on the same subject. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin writes:

Japan signed a treaty to which the Chinese leaders attach great significance as a strategic measure against the USSR. Evidently, this development is having an adverse impact on Japanese-Soviet relations. The Japanese side, however, is attempting to shift the blame onto the Soviet Union by claiming that strains in Japan-USSR relations have been caused by a wrong Soviet interpretation of the treaty and nothing else.

As the only excuse to justify its position, Japan cites Article 4 of the treaty, which, as is known, states that the treaty does not affect the relations of either signatory with a third country. The basis of the Japanese argument, however, is extremely flimsy. No statement, however solemn it may be, can cover up the stark fact that by signing the treaty with Peking, Japan has sided with China's anti-Soviet foreign policy. Japan yielded to the Chinese demand for a wording whose meaning is defined in the present PRC constitution and whose anti-Soviet nature had been openly noted by Chinese officials.

Furthermore, the Chinese leadership attempted on various occasions in the past to put pressure on Japan as to what it should or should not do in its relations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, there is no doubt that with the treaty just signed, China will further intensify its efforts along this line.

Then, how is Japan trying to straighten out the complications in its relations with the USSR? According to information made available so far, all that Japan is doing is explaining to the Soviet side that the Japan-China treaty is not directed against the Soviet Union and that the Japanese Government is only interested in developing good-neighborly ties with it. In other words, Japan is making only statements not accompanied by deeds.

Does Japan seriously think it can pursue a realistic policy that is truly friendly to the USSR and compatible with all its statements manifesting an ardent wish for developing friendly ties with the Soviet Union? Should Japan truly want to build its relations with the USSR on the foundation of neighborliness, then words alone are insufficient. In this context, Japan should respond, with deeds, to Soviet proposals--especially the proposal for a goodneighborliness and cooperation treaty as a beginning.

In this connection, we would like to note our agreement with a statement by Masashi Ishibashi, prominent activist of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, which was printed in the 13 August issue of ASAHI SHIMBUN. He said that unless backed up by a posture of listening and cooperating, no amount of lip service about a foreign policy of seeking friendly ties with all countries will bring about the establishment of mutual trust.

Japan has shown a negative response to the Soviet proposal for a goodneighborliness and cooperation treaty, saying that a peace treaty should be signed first. The Japanese argument is indeed baseless. It is Japan itself that has raised an obstacle to the conclusion of a peace treaty by bringing up an obviously unacceptable territorial demand.

Japan also argues that the proposed goodneighborliness and cooperation treaty would shelve the so-called territorial issue and is therefore unacceptable. This argument is also illogical. Didn't Japan sign the treaty with China without clearly solving the existing territorial issue involving the Senkaku Islands?

Speculations have been continuing in Japan over what kind of countermeasures the Soviet Union will take in the wake of the Japan-PRC treaty. In fact, however, the present issue takes a different form. The issue is what Japan will really do in order to prove that it has not become a tool for China's anti-Soviet policy. If Japan really agrees to live in peace, mairtain friendly relations and develop cooperation with us, as we strongly desire, there is no force preventing Japan from showing its intentions with concrete deeds.

TASS NOTES INCREASE IN JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY BUDGET

LD260608Y Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 26, TASS--Japan's National Defence Agency has drafted a military budget for the fiscal year of 1979 to the tune of 2,134,000 million yen, which is 12.3 per cent up on the military spendings in the current fiscal year. The lion's share of the appropriations is earmarked for fitting out all arms of the service with the latest military equipment and weapons. The draft also provides for the appropriation of 23,000 million yen as the Japanese share to repay the expenses in connection with the maintenance of U.S. military bases in Japan. The draft military budget indicates that Japan's ruling circles are pushing the country onto the road of further militarization and strengthening of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance.

L'UNITA: TATARS PETITION BREZHNEV TO RETURN TO CRIMEA

LD251445Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Aug 78 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Crimean Tatars Want To Go Back"]

[Text] Moscow--Several thousand Tatars exiled to Soviet Central Asia have sent a petition to Leonid Brezhnev seeking permission to go back to the Crimea.

The Tatars were deported en masse from the Crimea in 1944, on Stalin's orders, for "collaborating" with the Nazis. The charge of collaboration was officially annulled in 1967, but since then only 1,600 families have been given permission to return to the Crimea.

L'UNITA: DISSIDENT SEREBROV FREED FROM PRISON CAMP

LD251447Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Aug 78 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Dissident Freed After 1 Year"]

[Text] Moscow--Soviet dissident Feliks Serebrov has been freed after completing 1 year's detention in a camp in Mordovia, dissident sources in Moscow reported yesterday.

Serebrov, a 49-year old specialist, returned to Moscow yesterday. He was sentenced for "using false documents." According to Serebrov and his friends, "the falsification was a simple administrative error used by the authorities to prepare common-law proceedings against him."

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON MEDIA TASKS

LD251055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 21 August a conference of leaders of central newspapers, journals, publishing houses, television and radio broadcasting, information agencies and other ideological institutions was held at the CPSU Central Committee. The tasks of the mass information and propaganda media were discussed in connection with the scheduled report and election meetings in the party organizations.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

It was stressed that the report and election party meetings and conferences must comprehensively examine party organizations' activity in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of communist building.

Traditionally, the party committees' reports to the communists are in fact reports to the working people. The party has no secrets from the people. [paragraph continues]

The duty of the media is to give prompt, systematic and thorough coverage to the course of the report and election campaign to all levels. It is essential to insure broad publicity and to reveal in depth the content of meetings and conferences. The media must show the communists' interested, principled approach to assessing the activity of their party organizations and their elected leading organs, and to considering the experience accumulated and the elaboration of effective measures for improving all work. Every press organ and every editorial office must find its place in covering this important political campaign and must define its role precisely.

The attention of the press must be focused on the issues discussed at the party meetings and conferences--the issues of further improving social production efficiency and work quality; seeking reserves and bringing them into play; accelerating scientific and technical progress; raising labor productivity growth; improving organization; consolidating discipline; and mobilizing the masses to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

It is extremely important that reports from meetings and conferences should reflect the communists' concern for enhancing the effectiveness of socialist competition, supporting and developing new enterprises, implementing the tasks set forth in the CPSU Central Committee letter on launching the working people's nationwide socialist competition in 1978, and for revealing the reasons behind the laggardness of individual enterprises, farms and sectors.

Great attention must be paid to questions concerned with consolidating party ranks, developing of intraparty democracy, mastering a Leninist style of work, educating cadres, and controlling and verifying execution. The discussion of the problem of ideological educational work and a comprehensive approach to it, experience in organizing cadres' political and economic study, and propaganda of the party's policy and of Marxist-Leninist theory, should be constantly kept in view by the press. In elucidating the practice of forming elected party organs there should be a detailed description of those elected by the communists as their leaders. It is necessary to show how these leaders live, work, fulfill their party duty, and serve as an example to those around them.

Great significance is attached to the form in which materials are presented in the press. It is recommended that media editorial offices display a creative approach toward publication of reports from meetings and conferences and use the entire arsenal of publicist means and variety of genres available.

Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the work of the conference.

KIRILENKO, OTHERS ATTEND MINERS DAY SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD2523095 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A festive session devoted to Miners Day, the holiday of workers in the coal industry, took place in Moscow on 25 August. In the presidium were Kirilenko, Politburo member, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments and leading workers in the industry. Bratchenko, USSR coal industry minister, delivered a speech.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

LENINGRAD AKTIV DISCUSSES SAVING MATERIAL, ENERGY, LABOR

LD251259Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Expending Resources Carefully: A Meeting of the Leningrad Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the economic leaders of the enterprises, organizations and institutions of Leningrad in strengthening the regime of savings in material, energy and labor resources in the 1978-1979 fall-winter season were discussed at a meeting of the city's party and economic aktiv. It was held yesterday in the Lepnyy Hall of the Smolnyy.

The meeting was opened by Yu. F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom.

A report was delivered by V.I. Pimenov, secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom.

It is important that raykoms, rayispolkoms, and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of industry, construction and transportation enterprises prepare all sectors of the city's economy, industry and construction in time for winter; that they create the necessary fuel reserves and insure an uninterrupted supply of heat, water and electricity. It is necessary now, it was stressed at the meeting, to adopt the necessary measures for the successful completion of this work.

The meeting discussed the need to further improve the forms and methods of party influence on all aspects of economic activity and the need to raise the responsibility of party and economic leaders for implementing the whole set of measures to insure the correct activity of enterprises and organizations as well as the economic expenditure, careful conservation and rational use of raw materials, fuel, petroleum products and thermal energy. It was noted that at several enterprises expenditure of gas is permitted above the state limit for its use, norms for the expenditure of fuel for technological purposes are being reduced only slowly, and electricity wastages are permitted. Such cases do not always receive a principled evaluation in party committees and bureaus. The economic and social development councils of raykoms do not pay these questions enough attention.

The conference devoted great attention to improving the work of transportation and to the timely commissioning of gas pipelines, compressor stations, electricity substations, engineering and heating mains, and other installations. The priority task of rayispolkoms and all organizations is to prepare housing, preschool and medical institutions, and educational institutions for the winter. Serious attention was directed to the need for timely commissioning of vegetable and potato storehouses, the high productivity use of machinery at vegetable bases, and the creation of adequate reserves of potatoes, vegetables and fruit in the city.

A.S. Sokolov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the work of the meeting.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WEST SIBERIAN OIL

LD251345 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, signed to press 14 August 1978, carries on page 24 a 1,500-word article by D. Belorusov, head of the USSR Gosplan council for the study of production forces West Siberia complexes laboratory, entitled "The West Siberian Complex."

He details the tasks and problems in the development of the West Siberian economic complex. Two paragraphs in his article are devoted to the development of the oil and gas industry in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. They read as follows:

'West Siberia has an exceptionally large part to play in the country's fuel and energy balance. The importance of this problem is dictated by the fact that each year the fuel requirements of the national economy are increasing by 75-80 million tons of ideal fuel. Over the next 10 years, gas and oil will continue to be of decisive significance in providing the country with fuel and energy. On the territory of Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts, where oil and gas extraction is developing rapidly, the country's biggest fuel and energy base is being created. 'In the next 10 years,' L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, 'we are counting on obtaining from Tyumen the main increase in the extraction of oil, gas and valuable chemical raw materials produced from them. In this connection a new and more complicated stage in the development of West Siberia is arriving, or, to be more accurate, has already arrived. The volume of all work there is to be doubled and tripled.'

"In accordance with the main directions of the development of the national economy in the 10th 5-Year Plan, it is planned to extract 300-310 million tons of oil and 125-155 billion cubic meters of gas from West Siberia in 1980."

MEASURES TO CORRECT TOMSK CHEMICAL PLANT SHORTCOMINGS

LD251331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report under general heading: "After Criticism"]

[Text] "Developing the Siberian Chemical Industry": The USSR Gosplan has examined the article published in PRAVDA 7 May under this heading. V. Isayev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has reported that the article rightly noted serious shortcomings in the planning, material and technical backup and organization of the installation of the Tomsk chemical plant. The state of affairs at the enterprise's projects was examined by the construction ministries together with the client and also in the USSR Gosplan. A plan of measures, the implementation of which will make it possible to accelerate the plant's construction, was approved.

The necessary facilities have now been earmarked for the development of the construction base. The planned volume of work has been fully provided with planning estimates and finance.

In order to step up the tempo of housing installation, the USSR Ministry of Construction has expanded the capacity of housing construction operations to 300,000 square meters annually.

D. Kostandov, USSR minister of the chemical industry, and Ye. Ligachev, first secretary of the Tomskiy Obkom, have told the editorial office that the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Construction have elaborated and approved a plan of measures aimed at accelerating the installation of the Tomsk chemical plant.

RADIOS REPORT AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 25-27 AUGUST

LD2e0200, LD270149, LD280050, AU251537Y [Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0400 GMT on 25 August notes that harvesting of grain crops has been completed in Kurskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts, where the average grain yield per hectare is higher than last year. At the same time the radio reports that 500,000 hectares of grain crops have been harvested in Lithuania.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that 1 million hectares of grain crops have been cut so far in Tatarskaya ASSR, and winter rye has been threshed on 150,000 hectares in Udmurtskaya ASSR.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 25 August reports that "preparations are now in progress everywhere for the forthcoming fall sowing campaign. The workers of Donetskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts are preparing the soil at a high rate. At the same time, the fact that individual rayons are slow in soil preparation is giving rise to concern. Thus Volynskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts have only fulfilled the target by 50 percent, and Lvovskaya Oblast merely 33 percent, although the areas in question are ready for plowing."

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0905 GMT notes that grain crops have been cut on 3.5 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that 3.6 million tons of grain crops have been sold to the state in Volgogradskaya Oblast.

At 1445 GMT the radio notes that 500,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to the state's granaries in Ryazanskaya Oblast.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that state granaries have received 220,000 tons of grain crops from Kirgizia.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that harvesting of grain crops is going very well in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, where over 800,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to elevators.

At 2100 GMT the radio notes that Stavropolskiy Kray has set a record by delivering over 5 million tons of grain to the state.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0205 GMT on 26 August reports that a total of 1.7 million puds of grain have reached reception points in Tselinogradskaya Oblast.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that 2 million hectares of grain have been reaped in Altayskiy Kray thus far, which is 40 percent of the grain area. The radio adds that over 150,000 tons of grain have reached the elevators in the kray. At the same time the radio notes that farmers in Volzhskiy Rayon have decided to deliver 60,000 tons of grain to the granaries--double the original plan. The same broadcast reports that Krymskaya Oblast farmers delivered 670,000 tons of grain crops to the state--almost 30,000 tons above plan. The radio further notes that sowing of winter crops has begun in Kurskaya Oblast, where 100,000 hectares of the planned 500,000 hectares have been sown already.

At 1445 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Smolenskaya Oblast have begun sowing winter crops. Grain has been sown on 214,000 hectares already.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0205 GMT on 27 August reports from Ryazanskaya Oblast that grain has been harvested on 750,000 hectares, and that harvesting is being carried out under complex weather conditions.

At 0400 GMT the radio informs its listeners that over 4.1 million tons of grain have already been delivered to the country's granaries by the farms of the Don. The same broadcast reports that sunny weather has returned to the Central Chernozem Zone and that many farms have already fulfilled the procurement plans and continue to sell grain to the state.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports on the harvest in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The oblast yields 50 percent of the hard wheat procured in the republic. More than 150,000 tons of strong grain have been produced so far this year.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that two more rayons of Volgogradskaya Oblast have fulfilled their pledges of grain sales to the state. The state has been sold a total of 3.8 million tons of grain from the oblast. At 1200 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the harvesting machines have left the Ukraine fields today. At 1330 GMT the radio reports that more than 900,000 tons of grain have been harvested in Kurskaya Oblast, or 90 percent of the total volume planned.

'DIFFICULT' HARVESTING CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN AREAS NOTED

LD261402Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Harvesting is now being carried out by farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Virgin Land oblasts in Kazakhstan and Siberia. Harvesting is proceeding under difficult conditions and machine operators must exert themselves and use commonsense so that the equipment does not let them down. As the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry reported, a particularly complex situation has arisen in Volga-Vyatka Rayon; nevertheless reaping is being successfully carried out in Mordovia. The chairman of the Selkhoztekhnika Association of Mordovia, Valeriy Nikolayevich Shchitov, describing the equipment in his region, says that all combine harvesters are equipped with assemblies for lifting flattened grain and are maintained overnight. The threshers have assemblies for turning swathes over. He says particular concern is being paid to preparation of transport, so that grain can be immediately transported from combines to elevators.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KUSTANAY AKTIV MEETING ON HARVEST

LD261910Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The harvest was the main topic of a party and economic aktiv held at Kustanay today. It was noted that over 4,000 harvesting and transport detachments and complexes are operating at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast, where mainly strong and more valuable strains of wheat have been grown. Communists and all the working people are full of determination to fulfill and overfulfill the high socialist pledges that have been adopted. Having comprehensively reviewed questions connected with the harvest and the procurement of grain and other produce, the participants in the meeting mapped out specific measures to implement the tasks facing the oblast during the current harvest in the light of the July 1978 Central Committee Plenum decisions. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE 10 WEEKS ONBOARD SALYUT COMPLEX

LD2512487 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 25, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center: Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been working aboard the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 for complete ten weeks.

The cosmonauts today are checking on individual onboard systems and units and tidying up the complex premises. Their programme also provides for physical exercises on a combination trainer and a veloergometer, and a television reportage. They continue technological experiments in studying materials in outer space. In the afternoon, they are to carry out a new experiment on the "Staff" unit to obtain a semi-conductor material in the conditions of weightlessness.

According to crew reports and telemetric information the on-board systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital complex are functioning normally. Temperature inside the complex is 21 degrees centigrades and pressure 810 millimeters of mercury column. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

SOYUZ-31 LAUNCHED, DOCKS WITH SALYUT COMPLEX

Soyuz-31 'International Crew'

LD2616207 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--Today, at seventeen hours 51 minutes Moscow time, the Soviet Union launched Soyuz-31 spaceship. The spaceship is manned by an international crew: the ship's commander Valeriy Bykovskiy (USSR) and Cosmonaut-Researcher--Sigmund Jaehn.

The flight programme for Soyuz-31 spaceship crew includes the ship's docking with the orbital scientific research Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 complex and conducting on board research and experiments together with Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, who have been working in space from June 15.

Cosmonauts Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn feel well and the systems on board the spaceship function normally. The Soyuz-31 spaceship crew has begun implementation of the tasks assigned to them.

The launching of the Soyuz-31 spaceship with cosmonauts of the Soviet Union and the GDR, carried out during the period of preparations for an historic event--the 30th anniversary of the creation of the first German socialist state, is yet another bright example of a further strengthening of brotherly friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. The flight marks a new important step in the consistent implementation of a vast plan of cooperation between the fraternal socialist states under the Intercosmos programme, which envisages joint research in space in the interests of science and national economy. The socialist community is giving the world an example of studying and utilizing space for peaceful purposes on the basis of disinterested international cooperation and comradely mutual assistance.

Soviet Cosmonaut Bykovskiy Biography

LD261044Y Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--Commander of Soyuz-31 spaceship, two times Hero of the Soviet Union, Flyer-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Valeriy Bykovskiy was born on August 2, 1934, in the city of Pavlovskiy Posad near Moscow.

After graduation in 1955 from the Kachinskoye military flyers school, he served in the Soviet Air Force.

Valeriy Bykovskiy is CPSU member from 1963.

He was assigned to the group of cosmonauts in 1960. He made his first space flight on board the Vostok-5 spaceship in June 1963.

In 1968, without interrupting his work at the Cosmonauts Training Centre, Valeriy Bykovskiy successfully graduated from the Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineers Academy.

In 1973, he defended a thesis to get the scientific degree of a candidate of technical sciences.

In September 1976, Valeriy Bykovskiy, as commander of Soyuz-22 spaceship made his second space flight.

GDR Cosmonaut Jaehn Biography

LD261646Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--GDR citizen Lieutenant-Colonel Sigmund Jaehn was born on February 13, 1937 in the town of Rautenkranz. After graduating from the military flying school he served in various capacities in the GDR Airforce.

In 1966, Sigmund Jaehn is sent to the Soviet Union to study in the Gagarin Air Force Academy. Graduating from the academy, he continued his career as flyer-inspector at the staff of the GDR Airforce. He is a merited military flyer of the GDR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sigmund Jaehn is a member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany from 1956. In 1976, Lieutenant-Colonel Sigmund Jaehn was selected as candidate for training to take part in the manned spaceflight under the Intercosmos programme and sent to the Soviet Union to the Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Centre. He has covered the full training course under the programme of the manned spaceship Soyuz and orbital station Salyut.

Bykovskiy Statement

LD261656Y Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--Soyuz-31 spaceship Commander Valeriy Bykovskiy said before launching: "Our task is to continue the joint research and experiments carried out under the Intercosmos program by cosmonauts of the countries of the socialist community on board the Soviet orbital scientific research Salyut-6--Soyuz complex.

"The joint flights of cosmonauts of socialist countries in Soviet spaceships and orbital stations represent a bright example of fruitful cooperation between the fraternal countries in the exploration and utilisation of space.

"We dedicate our space flight to the cause of further development of brotherly friendship and the close relations between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR.

"On behalf of the Soyuz-31 spaceship crew I report: We are ready for the flight, we assure the parties, the governments and the peoples of our countries that we shall do our utmost to fulfill this honorary and important task."

Jaehn Statement

LD261658Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--Cosmonaut-Researcher of Soyuz-31 spaceship Sigmund Jaehn said before launching:

"I, citizen of the GDR, the first German to be given the great honour to carry out space flight on board the Soviet Soyuz-31 spaceship and orbital Salyut-6 station.

"This historic event for our country, I consider to be an expression of the strong fraternal union between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

"I have pride in the fact that our country is taking an active part in the Intercosmos programme of cooperation of the socialist countries aimed at studying and utilizing space in the interests of science and national economy. I dedicate my flight to the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, my socialist motherland".

Sigmund Jaehn expressed "warmest gratitude to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government of the German Democratic Republic, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government for this important trust". He reported: "I am ready for the flight as member of the international crew of the Soyuz-31 spaceship, I shall use all my knowledge and know-how to fulfill the assignment given".

Defense Minister Hoffmann Arrives

LD262014Y Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] "Stages of Space Integration"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonyr Cosmodrome.

The Soviet Union's 37th manned space launching is the third flight of an international crew in the history of cosmonautics. The members of this crew are the 44-year-old Soviet Cosmonaut, Colonel Valeriy Bykovskiy who made two space flights already and the 41-year-old Lieutenant-Colonel of the National People's Army of the GDR Sigmund Jaehn who underwent training at the Cosmonauts' Training Center near Moscow.

It was with special joy that we sent offer the space flight today a cosmonaut-researcher of the GDR, Lieutenant-General of Aviation Vladimir Shatalov said before the launching. An important state of work has been concluded at the Cosmonauts' Training Center--the first group of citizens from socialist countries consisting of pilots from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR has concluded training that took two years. It is a relatively short period for training a cosmonaut but the results of the first two international expeditions made this year have shown that our school of training international crews has proved its effectiveness.

General Shatalov said that in a day the ship Soyuz-31 will be linked up with the orbital station Salyut-6 on board of which the crew of the second main expedition--Colonel Vladimir Kovalenok and Flight Engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been working for over two months. The new crew will spend seven days together with them. It will perform a series of medical, biological, scientific and technical experiments prepared by scientists of the USSR and the GDR. Sigmund Jaehn will photograph the earth's surface with the MKF-6m multi-section camera manufactured by the GDR enterprise "Carl Zeiss Jena."

Vladimir Shatalov said that early in September Bykovskiy and Jaehn will bring to the ground the results of their experiments as well as films and materials of experiments obtained over the past month by the main crew. This constantly operating ferry of scientific cargoes from the ground onto the orbit and back to the ground opens, in Shatalov's opinion, new possibilities for improving the quality of space research, for quickly processing the results of orbital expeditions in the interests of different branches of the national economy.

Things were never so hectic at the Baykonr Cosmodrome: Five manned launchings were made within eight months.

A party and government delegation of the GDR led by Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG, national defence minister of the GDR, arrived at the cosmodrome decorated with by state flags of the USSR and the GDR by the time of the launching. The members of the delegation were sightseeing in the town where specialists of the cosmodrome live, inspected the launching complexes, planted a tree in the cosmonauts' alley not far from the hotel where the crews spend the days before the launchings.

For scientists of the GDR, for the whole people of the GDR, today's launching is an event of great scientific and social importance, Academician Klauss Grotte, chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the GDR Academy of Sciences, told newsmen. Over ten years, the GDR and other socialist countries were using free Soviet cosmodromes, space technology and ground stations for joint space explorations serving the progress of world science. The programme of manned flights of socialist countries opens to us new opportunities for social progress and elevates socialist integration to a higher plane.

Soyuz-31 Completes Nine Orbits

LD2705497 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The spaceship Soyuz-31, which was put into orbit on 26 August, has completed nine orbits of the earth. The working day of the international crew, Cosmonauts Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn, will start at 1130. After maneuvering the Soyuz-31 ship, carried out on 26 August, the apogee and perigee of its flight trajectory were increased.

The working day of the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 scientific-research complex will today begin a little later than usual, at 1000.

According to telemetric data, all the on board systems of the Soyuz-31 space ship and Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital complex are functioning normally. Valeriy Bykovskiy, Sigmund Jaehn, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenov feel well. The flight of the two Soviet manned orbital craft is going fully in accordance with the planned program.

Preparations for Docking

LD271321Y Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, August 27, TASS--By 15 hours Moscow time, the spaceship Soyuz-31 had made fourteen orbits around the earth. After an orbit correction manoeuvre the parameters of the ship's orbit are:

- Maximum distance from the earth-- 326 kilometres

- Minimum distance from the earth--271 kilometres

- Period of revolution--90.2 minutes

- Inclination--51.6 degrees

In radio communication sessions the cosmonauts Valery Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn reported that all the on-board systems of the Soyuz-31 spaceship are functioning normally. The crew are busy with operations to prepare the Soyuz-31 for approaching the station Salyut-6.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenov aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 are preparing for docking with the Soyuz-31.

The flights of both piloted spacecraft are proceeding in complete conformity with the program. The cosmonauts Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Bykovskiy and Jaehn feel well.

Soyuz-31 Docks With Salyut

LD272048Y Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 27, TASS--The spaceship Soyuz-31, manned by an international crew consisting of the ship's commander Valeriy Bykovskiy (USSR) and Cosmonaut-Researcher Sigmund Jaehn (the GDR), today linked up at 19 hours 38 minutes Moscow time with the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29.

After checking on air tightness of the link-up joint, Cosmonauts Bykovskiy and Jaehn went over into the premise of the station.

The research complex consisting of the station Salyut-6 and two Soyuz spaceships has been formed again in an orbit around the earth. Research on board the complex is conducted by the international crew--Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and Valeriy Bykovskiy and citizen of the GDR Sigmund Jaehn.

At all stages of mutual search, rendezvous and link-up of the space apparatuses, the onboard systems of the orbital station and the spaceship Soyuz-31 functioned reliably and faultlessly. During the manoeuvre for rendezvous and docking, both crews acted harmoniously and with complete mutual understanding. High reliability of onboard systems, equipment and design of space apparatuses ensured the successful achievement of the ninth link-up in space during the flight of the Salyut-6 station.

The cosmonauts feel well. The onboards system of the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 function normally. The international crew started implementing the programme of the flight.

Over seven days on board the research complex, the international crew of cosmonauts will implement a vast programme of joint research and experiments. Medico-biological and technological experiments, research into physical processes and phenomena in the earth's atmosphere are planned. Visual observations and photographing of different areas of the earth's surface and world ocean will be made for purposes of studying natural resources. Photography will be made with the use of the MKF-6m multisection camera designed jointly by specialists of the USSR and the GDR and manufactured at the GDR enterprise "Karl Zeiss Jena" and with the use of equipment brought into orbit by the spaceship Soyuz-31.

After concluding the planned work, Cosmonauts Bykovskiy and Jaehn will return to earth in the spaceship Soyuz-29 which brought to the station Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov on June 17, 1978.

The work of the international crew on board the orbital research comples Salut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 is a considerable contribution to the implementation of the international problem [as received; Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2033 GMT on 27 August uses "program"] of space exploration by countries of the socialist community.

Report to Brezhnev, Honecker

LD272138Y Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 27, TASS--Pilot-Cosmonauts of the USSR Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Cosmonaut-Researcher Sigmund Jaehn (GDR) in a cable to Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker reported from aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 that the international crew started implementing the planned research and experiments. The on-board systems of the space complex function normally.

All the members of the crew feel well.

We shall exert our efforts and muster our experience to fulfill the important assignment with honours. Long live friendship and cooperation of the peoples of fraternal socialist countries. [No opening quote as received]

Brezhnev, Honecker Send Congratulations

LD272145Y Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 27, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker cordially congratulated Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn on the successful beginning of the work as an international crew on board the orbital space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31.

The message says: "Vast and important work was entrusted to you, cosmonauts of the USSR and the GDR, in the framework of consistent implementation of the plan of joint exploration of outer space that is being implemented by socialist countries, participants in the Intercosmos programme.

"The whole world sees the impressive successes of socialist states in joint exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. People of the world appreciate the fact that socialist countries were the first to form international crews of space explorers. You, envoys of socialism in space, show to all people of the globe a convincing example of disinterested comradely interaction of peoples of fraternal socialist countries.

"Your flight shows vividly great power of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR that are cooperating closely and fruitfully in all the spheres of economic, cultural and political life, in deciding the tasks of socialist and communist construction.

"Dear comrades, today you embarked on a new stage of international flights on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz. We express firm confidence that you will live up to high trust, will fulfil with honours the busy programme.

"We wish you, Comrades Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Bykovskiy and Jaehn successful implementation of the tasks set before you and safe return to mother earth."

Cosmonauts Thank Brezhnev, Honecker

LD2721547 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 27, TASS--The crew of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 expressed heartfelt gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker for the warm words of greetings and good wishes.

"We, the members of the international crew, assure the party and state leadership of our fraternal countries and you personally that we shall exert all efforts, muster all knowledge and skills to justify great honour and trust shown to us. The programme of the joint scientific and technical and medico-biological research and experiments on board the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 will be implemented successfully.

"Long live socialist internationalism," says the cosmonauts' cable.

EARTHQUAKE IN GEORGIA CAUSES NO SERIOUS DAMAGE

LD2313587 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, August 23, TASS--An earth tremor of force 3-4 on the Richter scale was felt in Tbilisi at 0.1 hours 48 minutes of Moscow time today. The epicentre of the earthquake was at a distance of 58 kilometres from the capital of the republic, in the area of the town in Gori. The earth tremor there reached a force of 5-6 points. The earthquake did not cause any serious destructions.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151